The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,092—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID, POWDER & SOAPS

are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.

MARKED AWARDED

12 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after competitive tests.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester,

Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
B.L.	SHANNON	1739	800	E. Crewe	30th June.
†	ASSAM	3550	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
B.L.	MASSILIA	4556	1000	C. Fraser	14th "
†	SIAM	3550	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th "
†	ASSAM	3550	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	3845	1200	A. C. Logan	11th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
B.L.	CHUSAN	2906	450	R. Gordon	25th "
†	ASSAM	3550	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "

B.L. Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo:—

28th June. 12th July. 26th July.
9th August. 23rd August. 6th Sept.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 19th June, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	H. Vidos	3,930	600	1st July 1893.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,978	600	1st August,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,867	300	9th July 1893.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Aug. "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	21st July,

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 22, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Sourvy Disease, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 28th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,460 tons, on the 2nd July, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,951 tons, on the 29th June, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

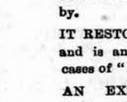
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,534 tons, on the 7th July, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th June, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. R. B. KING, Hyderabad.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THYROIDIN.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR

MYXÆDEMA.

THE soluble and active principles isolated from carefully selected and perfectly fresh THYROID glands. Five grains of "Thyroidin" are equivalent to an eighth part of an average gland.

Dose 5 to 15 grains.

A supply now to hand.

Price, Rs. 12 per oz.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE should become the Household standby.

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE, and is an admirable support in all cases of "Nerves."

AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT, taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

AS A TONIC TO THE convalescent from severe illness it is unrivalled.

IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BUY NEW SHAPES ONLY.

OUR NOTED FELT HATS, LIGHT, STRONG, UNDER 4 ozs.

BROWNS, BLACK. | Rs. 7-14.

HOAR & Co., BOMBAY. | THE FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of about 659 tons CAST IRON PIPES, for the Osmdah Saugor Water Works, as follows:—

		Tons.
863—C. I. Pipes 12" diatr.	12 ft. length, about	439
871—C. I. Pipes 10" diatr.	9 ft. length, "	221
66—C. I. Pipes 4" diatr.	6 ft. length, "	5

The Pipes to be of the kind known as "Socket and Spigot" according to the above lengths from the bottom of Socket to top of Spigot. Ends to be turned and bored with the ordinary percentage of pipes with plain ends.

The Pipes to be delivered free at the Hyderabad Railway Station within a period agreed upon from date of signing the contract.

Detailed Specification can be had on application to the undersigned.

All Tenders must be accompanied with a sum of Government Rupees 1,000 in Government of India Promissory Notes, which will be returned to the unsuccessful Tenderers.

The Tenders should reach this office, not later than the 20th of July, 1893, after which no Tenders will be received.

The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

D. GAUNTLETT,
Officiating Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D.

Hyderabad Deccan, 22nd June, 1893.

COTTON TWEEDS.

FOR Summer Suits nothing is neater or more suitable than the Superior Cotton Tweeds sold by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Price As. 8 Per Yard.
Samples Free on Application.

THE RAINY SEASON.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR CHEROOTS, CIGARS, FEATHERS, GLOVES, &c.

	Size 1	2	3	4	10 Litres.
Cash	Rs. 2- 6,	Rs. 3- 4,	Rs. 4-8,	Rs. 5-4,	Rs. 9- 8
Credit	" 2-12,	" 3-10,	" 5-0,	" 6-0,	" 10-12

RAIN GAUGES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Made expressly for the Company with Burnished Copper Funnel, Receiver, and Glass Measure graduated to 100th of an inch.....each.	9 0	10 0

UMBRELLAS.

GENT'S BEST PARAGON FRAMES.

	Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.
A Large Assortment	from 6 12	to	24 0
" "	" 7 12	"	27 0
" "	" 8 0	"	18 0
LADIES'	" 9 0	"	20 0

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

GENUINE SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK AND SOILED GOODS,

JULY 3RD TO 15TH.

3,000 yds. DRESS MATERIALS As. 2 to As. 8 per yard.

RIBBONS.	HOSIERY.	LACES.
GLOVES.	UNDERLINEN.	CORSETS.
BOOTS & SHOES.	COLLARS.	TIES.

Ladies with families will find this an exceptional opportunity of buying some very cheap parcels, and an early visit is requested.

FOR CASH ONLY.

JUST ARRIVED.

GENTLEMEN'S BAG TOP CAPS.

VICUNNAS.
HARRIS TWEED.
VELVET CORD.
BLUE SERGE.
HOMESPUNS.

} BEST FINISH, SILK LINED.

THORPE AND CO.,

HATTERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

Just Received Per P. & O. Steamer "Massilia."

"Acme" Cameras.
Albumenized Paper.
Albums, Photographic,
Do. Scrap.
Backgrounds.
Bamboo Tripods.
Books on Photography.
Border Negatives.
Bottles, glass stoppered.
Bromide Paper and Opals.
Brushes, dusting.
Burnishers.
Cameras.
Card Boards.
Celluloid Films.
Chemicals.
Cloud Negatives.
Cutting Glasses.
Dallmeyer's Lenses.
Detective Cameras.
Developers.
Developing Lamps.
Developing Sinks.
Dishes, Glass.
Dishes, Granitine.
" Porcelain.
" Ebonite.
Dropping Bottles.
Dry Plates.
Eastman's Bromide Paper.
" " Solio."
" Edward's Specialities. "
Enlarging Apparatus.
Ferro Prussiate Paper.
Filtering Paper.
Finders.
Focussing Glasses.
" Do. Cloths.
Funnels, Glass.
Graduated Glass Jugs.
" " Measures.
Guide Books for Beginners.
Head Rests.
Hydrokinone.
Ilford's Printing out Paper.
" Dry Plates.
Isochromatic Plates
"Kodak" Cameras for Plates or Films.
"Kodak" Spools.
Lancaster's Photo Sets.
Lantern Plates, Edward's.
" " Thomas's.
" " Slide Boxes.
Lenses, best makers.
Light Tight Boxes.
Magic Lanterns.
Magnifying Glasses.
Marions' Cameras.
Masks and Discs.
Meaghor's Cameras.
Mounts, all sizes.
Opaque Glass Measures.
"Perfection" Developing Lamps.
Plate and Print Washers.
Photo Boxes, Screens and Stands.
Porcelain Washing Troughs
Photo Sets, complete.
Plate Boxes and Racks.
Platinotype Requisites.
Print Trimmers.
Print Washers.
Printing Frames
Rodinal.
Rose' Lenses.
Ruby Twill.
Scales and Weights.
Sensitized Paper.
Shaw's Pocket Cameras.
Shutters.
Sinks, Earthenware.
Spotting Medium.
Squeezers.
Syphon Tanks.
Taps, Swing with Rose.
Transparency Plates.
Trays, Ebonite.
Trays, Papier Maché.
Tripods.
Troughs, Fixing or Alum.
Vignettes.
Voigtlander's Lenses.
Watson's "Acme" Cameras
Wratten's Dry Plates.

Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.

Complete Catalogue on Application.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

POPULAR CLOCKS.

REGULATOR CLOCKS—

All in well finished and seasoned wooden cases, 3 feet high, excellent Timekeepers when properly fixed on a substantial wall, striking the hours and half hours on a gong or extra large size bell.

8 day Clock, superior make ..... Rs. 60
Do. medium quality, striking on a large bell ..... " 40
Do. extra long case ..... " 55

ELECTRIC CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES—

The Electric Clock is one of the latest as well as the simplest and most useful inventions of the present day. It requires no winding, as this is performed by the Clock itself with the aid of a dry battery placed on the top of it. Those who trust their Clocks to servants to be wound would find these Clocks very useful and convenient, as they do away with frequent irregularities and neglect on the part of servants.

ELECTRIC TIMEPIECE with dry battery complete ..... Rs. 80
Do. do. do. ..... " 110

ARMY CLOCKS—

LIKE THE Carriage Clock has a watch movement. The object chiefly aimed at are, still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has strong well finished solid lever movement, 5-inch enamelled dial with bold figures, and is enclosed in a solid leather or teakwood outer travelling case with lock and key. The case of the Clock itself is a substantial nickelled drum opening at the back and front on a hinge, to admit of winding and setting hands. It is altogether a sound and serviceable article, on which dependence can be placed.

Timepiece, the same as above, with 6-inch dial ..... Rs. 75
Clock, do. do. do. ..... " 95

BRACKET CLOCKS—

American 8 day Clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained black wooden cases, well seasoned, 5-inch dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

French-made Clocks, black and gold wooden cases, very handsome, with brackets to match. Rs. 125 to Rs. 180.

ENGINE-ROOM OR SHIPS' CLOCKS—

In solid nickelled cases, specially made to withstand the varying temperature of an engine-room. Very highly recommended for Mills, Factories, or Vessels, 6-inch white enamelled dial, bold figures, stout hands, with seconds hand. Timepiece ..... Rs. 55
Ditto. Ditto. Clock ..... " 75

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONSOON!!

POPULAR DRYING BOTTLES For Preserving Cigars, Gloves, &c., against Damp. Rs. 2-4; 3-8; 4; 4-12; and 6.

RAIN GAUGES, With Funnel, Glass Measure and Receiver Complete, Rs. 8-8.

23, Hummum Street, } MADON, SONS & CO., { Fort, Bombay.

MISS WATSON,

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEREGAL COURTS,

IS now SHOWING a PRETTY SELECTION of New Cotton Striped Crepons and Delaines for Costumes.

Dresses, stylishly made from either for ..... Rs. 32 8
Trimmed Lace and Ribbons from ..... " 37 8
Empire Belt of Indian Silk to match ..... " 3 8 extra.

A PRETTY ASSORTMENT OF EMPIRE BUCKLES, DIFFERENT LENGTHS.

All Wool Crepon Costumes ..... Rs. 35 0
Trimmed Silk Shoulder Frills and Belts or Moresque Lace and Ribbons from Rs. 40 to ..... " 55 0

Pretty Evening Shades. Ladies' own materials made up.

MEADOW STREET BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING:—

INVALID'S PORT.
OLD CRUSTED PORT.
LA-TORRE SHERRY.
AMONTILLADO A. 1
DINNER SHERRY.
BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE.
CHOICE BURGUNDY AND BORDEAUX WINES.

OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
RARE OLD COGNAC.
SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY.
LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,

OLD CLUB HOUSE: RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TOBACCO RESEMBLES WHISKY

in one respect, no matter how fine the quality, both are considerably better when matured We guarantee that the fine Virginian Tobacco from which

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is made has laid in bond the requisite time, consequently

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is the only Tobacco that justifies the term RARE OLD BONDED, and is, therefore, we claim superior to any other Pipe Tobacco before the Public.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL,

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE

MR. STANLEY OAKES.

13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,

CALCUTTA.

RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

M. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians. H.M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
FOR FIVE NIGHTS ONLY.
THE AUSTRALIAN NOVELTY COMPANY.
OPENING NIGHT, SATURDAY, JULY 1st.
Miss NINA TILLACK
Miss ALICE MAHER Miss FRATIES
Mr. MIKE MAHER
Mr. NED LOFTUS Mr. W. HUGHES
Mr. HARRY POWER Mr. J. DALY
HERR DETTMER
IN AN ENTERTAINMENT CONSISTING OF THE LATEST
BALLADS, SERIOS AND DANCES,
JOKES AND COMEDIES.
THE FUNNIEST SHOW IN INDIA
AND
DONT YOU FORGET IT.
A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING.

POPULAR PRICES:
Rs. 3, 2, & 1.
Military in Uniform—Half Price to Second and Back Seats.
Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.
DOORS OPEN 8-30 P.M. LAUGHTER STARTS 9 P.M

J. JACK,
PROPRIETOR.

S. S. "CITY OF DUNDEE," ARRIVED 27TH JUNE, 1893.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 24th June, 1893.

FOR SALE.

"AID TO LAND-SURVEYING," LARGE EDITION,
(Standard Text—approved by Govt.),
BY
J. C. CLANCEY, F. R. G. S.,
Superintendent of Land Records, Burma.
Procurable from Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay.
Price: Rs. 12.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to Two P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of July, 1893, for works in the construction of pipe sewers, man-holes, automatic flushing tank, &c., on and near Curry Road.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. Three hundred and seventy, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 28th June, 1893.

JEHANGIR B. KARANI & Co., LD.
NOTICE.

THE FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17-19, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of June, 1893, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the period ending 31st March, 1893.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
JEHANGIR B. KARANI AND SONS,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st June, 1893.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 29th June, 1893, both days inclusive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after SATURDAY next, the First of July, until further notice, the following alterations of, and additions to, the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE over this Railway will take effect, namely:—

FIRST.—The Down Passenger Train which now leaves Bombay for Nagpur at 7-30 will leave at the same time, but will arrive at Nagpur at 7-0 instead of at 6-45 on the following morning.

SECOND.—The Up Passenger Train from Nagpur at 20-20 will arrive at the Victoria Terminus at 20-30 instead of at 20-15 on the second evening.

THIRD.—The Down South-East Mail Train will leave Bombay at 21-30 as at present, but will arrive at Raichur at 16-35 instead of at 16-25 the next day.

FOURTH.—A new Passenger Train will run daily between Bombay and Karjat. It will leave Bombay at 15-30 and arrive at Karjat at 18-45; leave Karjat at 6-30 and arrive in Bombay at 10-5, stopping at all the intermediate stations.

FIFTH.—The Passenger Trains leaving Bombay at 14-30 and 23-30 for Poona will start at the same time, but will arrive at Poona at 19-45 and 7-0 respectively.

SIXTH.—The Passenger Train which now leaves Poona for Raichur at 8-0 will start at 7-40 and will arrive at Raichur at 0-30 instead of at 1-10 the following morning.

SEVENTH.—The Up Passenger Train leaving Raichur at 6-30 will leave at 8-0, arrive at Poona at 2-45, leave at 0-15 and arrive in Bombay at 7-40 the next morning.

EIGHTH.—The Mixed Trains now running between Poona and Diksal will be extended to Sholapur, and will run as under, namely:—

The Down Train will leave Poona at 18-30 and will arrive at Sholapur at 6-30 the following morning.

The Up Train will leave Sholapur at 0-15 and will arrive at Poona at 11-30 the same morning.

NINTH.—Some of the Local Trains now running between Bombay and Coorla, and Thana and Kalyan will be revised.

TENTH.—The Trains over the Dhond and Munmar Railway will leave Dhond at 1-0, 19-35 and 23-5, arriving at Munmar at 11-30, 18-15 and 5-40; they will leave Munmar at 13-0, 21-25, and 22-15, reaching Dhond at 20-50, 4-20 and 8-0 respectively.

ELEVENTH.—The Mixed Trains over the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti, and the Wardha Lines will be slightly altered so as to fit in with the running of the Main Line Trains.

2. For information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Table, dated the First of July 1893, exhibited at Stations.

3. Season Tickets will not be available in the Mail Trains between Bombay and Kalyan.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Twenty-sixth of June, 1893.

FULL TOP CAPS,
(NEW CONSIGNMENT).
SMART SHAPES
IN
STYLISH VECUNAS,
STYLISH HOMESPUNS,
STYLISH CHEVIOTS.
ASQUITH,
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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of KHIMJI HUNSRAJ, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

JIWANDAS DAMODHER and LALLJI DAMODHER, the grand sons of the said deceased .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 23rd Day of June, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE,
The 23rd Day of June, 1893.

Messrs. JANARDHUN & ARDESHIR,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
SCINDIA....	Whyte.....	4,393.....	5th August.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

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For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
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V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE AUTHORIZED Mr. HENRY KREIS to SIGN our Firm per pro during the temporary absence of Mr. JOHN SPINNER.

E. SPINNER and Co.
Bombay, 26th June, 1893.

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TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of certain ROADS on the PORT TRUST ESTATE, at Tank Bunder, comprising about 3,875 lineal feet of Road 60 feet wide and about 852 lineal feet of Road 40 feet wide.

Specification and conditions of contract and any further particulars can be obtained and plans inspected by parties intending to submit Tenders at the Office of the Undersigned, on payment of a deposit of Rupees Fifty, which will be returned on receipt of a *bona fide* tender.

Tenders endorsed "Tank Bunder Roads Contract No. 1," to be delivered to the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, before Four o'clock P.M., on the 10th July next.

The acceptance or otherwise of Tenders rests with the Trustees of the Port, who do not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. W. SQUIRE, M. Inst. C. E.,
Engineer, Bombay Port Trust.

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TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1 per lb.; Pekoe, 12 As.; Pekoe Souchong, 10 As.; Household Mixture, 9 As.; Family Mixture, 7 As.; Our Own Mixture, 12 As. per lb.—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

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MOET & CHANDON	Epernay.
GRIMM & HOLTHUSEN ...	Bordeaux.
JAMES ROBINSON & Co ...	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
BLACK & GAYFORD	London.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FROM ABOVE FIRMS TO HAND.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
(Opposite the Bombay Bank), Bank Street, Bombay,
OR
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
SUPPLIERS BY BOTTLE,
33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
FOUR SMALL LOCOMOTIVES IN GOOD REPAIR
SIDE TANK ENGINES for 2' 0" Gauge with outside Cylinders 8' by 14" and four Wheels 2' 2" Dia Coupled.
Capacity of Tanks 250 gallons.
Weight of Engine in Working order about 9½ tons.
Load (in addition to Engine):—
On a level 2.....About 200 tons.
On an incline 1in. 150 70
For further particulars apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, D.-H. Railway, at Darjeeling.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શૈકઆદમની ફ્રૂ૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

EDUCATIONAL.

"SUTHERLAND HOUSE SCHOOL,"
ALBERT SQ., CLAPHAM, LONDON, S.W.
SUPERIOR EDUCATION for the DAUGHTERS of Gentlemen. Every Home Comfort. Tennis. Special Arrangements made for Indian Children, Address, the Principal—MISS DAWSON.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Vertal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
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This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, S

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,027½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	250	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000
Bank of Madras	20,000	200	all	9 pr. ct.	980
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	250	all	5 pr. ct.	8)
Chartered Bank of Mesopotamia and Banking Corporation	40,000	250	250	7 pr. ct.	230
Comptoir National d'Escompte	80,000	$125	all	6%	2 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	205xd
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	Rs
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,271
Albert Ginning	100	500	all		457
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	500		15 pr. ct.	945
Apollo	750	00'S	1,100		205
Bombay	750	00'S	2,500	90	300
Bhownuggur City Press & Manufg. Ld	167	00's	1,000	Nil, 40	215
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	300 110
Broul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	125 230
Czech City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		240
Colaba	200	1,250	1,250	20	275
East India	250	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,370
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	127½
Fort	615	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,225
French	200	500	all	100	455
Garvey and Subapathy	450	500	500	50	475
General Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	20	117½
Ghanagum	240	450	450	22½	35x
Mahomedan Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	63	81
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	117½
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 40	417½
Murzbar M.	1,000	500	all	Rs. 32½	235
New Bazar	1,000	500	500	Rs. 55	295
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 11	117½
Prince of Wales	100	650	650	Rs.35dvd	400
Sabajiddhy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	48)
Soonee	500	500	500	20	60)
Steel and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	800 W
Soorty Woollen Mills	1,500	250	250	35	175
Surat City ress Co., Ld.	276	300	c.l.	70	227½
Vakeel	...	1,000	190	Rs. 100	945
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
Do.	750	150	150	70	130
Sackiay Baths	500	50	50	13	60
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	57
apty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Burar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fir Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,235
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1090
mbay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	73xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	600	600	3 pr. ct.	63)
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	900
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	187
Geyers Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship. Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	125
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	div 23½	318
Kurrachee Landing	600	600	300	30	120
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 15	95
Mather Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	65
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	190
Orient al Loan ...	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Philip & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	(62½
Prince of Wales Fireln. gyal Flour Mills	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35)
RMills	2,500	100	100	...	13
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld....	Ord.	1,000	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do.	Pf.	1,000	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	10	855xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.,	9,200	25	25		18½Exd
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad ...	1,600	1,500	1,000	90	1,19)
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	515
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	78
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	1	all	9 per ct.	30)
Bombay Unired	900	1,000	1,000	30	615
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	600	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India....	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,055
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	61)
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	980
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	710
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	1,	Rs. 15	645
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	415
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,098	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	405
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	980
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	635
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	705
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	69)
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	88)
Howard and Bullough ...	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 5	675
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,140
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	405
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,13)
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	640
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	195
Jeevan Hoo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	845x
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	730
Khanna Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
Leopold	2,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	176
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	550
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	990
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400xd
Mahaluxmee ..	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,40)	500	500	15 pr. ct	4,737
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,597½
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	150
Morarji Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,000
Maharaja Mill Co.	4,50	100	100	12 p.c g.d	105
Madura Mills..	7,778	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	425
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,570
Queen Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	605
Ripon Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	980
Sassoon	1,400	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	44,000	0	1,810
Sonderdas....	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	575xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	472½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co....	80.	1,000	1,00	60	550
Vaishanker Lukhmishanker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills.	500	1,000	1,000	25	250
Western India.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	690
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	(51

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	per	Rs. 15	
Chinese Leaf	"	24-15	Nominal.
French Bar Gold	"	24-6	"
Do. do. new	"	24-2	"
American do.	"	24-15	"
Sovereigns	"	24-14	
Napoleons	"	15-10	
Dollars	"	1-5-0	
Bar Silver 17 Below	"	106-6	
Do. 17/ do.	"	105-2	
Quicksilver Bazar	"	223	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	221	"
Five-Francs	"	219	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Midland Press and Manufacturing Company, 5 p.m.
Anthropological Society, Ordinary Meeting.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Pachumba (s), from Karachi ; Teheran (s), Hongkong ; and City of Dundee (s), Glasgow.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Nairung (s), Banda (s), and Nevasa (s), for Calcutta, &c. ; Nyanza (s), Zanzibar ; Branksome Hall (s), Karachi ; Manilla (s), Genoa ; and Aldworth (s), Hull.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Brahman entered and the s. s. Nyanza, and the s. s. Banda left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Manilla (Italian) left the dock yesterday.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—The Rovers' Football Club will play a practice game on the Cooperage, this evening, at 5-30 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf, except Gwadar, Jask, and Muscat, will close at Karachi, at 7 a. m., to-morrow, the 29th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 27th June, 1893, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 35, viz., 1s. 3½d. per rupee.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme will be played at the Cooperage Bandstand by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting), to-day :—

Lancers.....Faust up to date.....Mayor Lutz.	
Overture .....Margherita D'Anjou.....Meyerbeer.	
Intermezzo .....Moonlight .....Boggetti.	
Selection .....Coster Songs .....Albert.	
Scena .....E. Cabaleta, (Ernani) ...Verdi.	
Valse .....Eldorado .....Royle.	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following papers will be read :—"On Hindu Ceremonies observed in the Madras Presidency," by Mr. Mahomed Sufther Husain of Madras ; "The first year Funeral Expenses of a Parsee of the last century (1763)," by Mr. Bomanji Behramji Patel of Bombay ; and "Note on some Folk-Beliefs about the Tiger," by Mr. Sarat Chundra Mitter, of Chupra, Behar.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Abdool Jehangeer, aged thirty years, a calasee, on board the P. O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, now lying in the Victoria Dock. On Monday, at 3 p. m., the deceased went with a naked light into the paint-locker to get some paint, when the vapour from the paint ignited, and his clothes caught fire. He was very seriously burnt all over the body. He was immediately removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died at 6-45 a. m., yesterday. The House Surgeon of the Goculdas Tejpal Holpital was of opinion that the death was due to nervous shock, following the burns, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

A CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.—At the present Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Abdul Kurim Dunlop, a European, who has embraced Mahomedanism, will be tried on a charge of kidnapping Khatijah, a girl, about ten years of age. Dunlop has been committed for trial by Mr. H. W. Heyward, First Class Magistrate of Nassik, before whom he was charged by Inspector Jefferies, of the G. I. P. Railway Police. Dunlop gives his proper name as Edwin Vincent Lewis Dunlop, and says that he was once an Assistant Permanent Way Inspector on the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways. He came to Bombay in 1891 and worked for some time as fitter in the G. I. P. Railway work-shops, at Parel. Subsequently he left the service, and was converted to Mahomedanism, and was employed by Sirdar Abdul Huq. He formed acquaintance with Khatija and her mother in Bombay, and he took them to Igutpura, where he is alleged to have kidnapped the girl, and absconded to Nassik.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—Ramchander R. Kopardo, residing at Dammar Lane, reported to the police, on Monday last, the theft of a copper box, containing gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 762. The police immediately instituted an inquiry, which resulted in the arrest of the complainant's servant, named Rama Babaji, and Curson Daji, a mill-hand, and the whole of the property was recovered from them, concealed in the loft of a stable, in the Dammar Lane. The copper box, containing several keys, amongst which was a key of an iron safe that contained jewellery of the value of Rs. 15,000, was subsequently found lying in an empty cask in that locality. The accused were yesterday placed before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, on a charge of theft, when the case was remanded, in order to enable the police to make further inquiries about the jewellery found in the possession of the accused.

AN INCORRIGIBLE YOUNG THIEF.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Hiru Chata, a Hindu of a notorious character, was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 60, belonging to Anoopchand Premchand, a Hindu shroff, living at Suthar Chawl. On Friday night, the accused broke into the complainant's house and forcing open a large wooden-box extracted therefrom Rs. 60, worth of gold ornaments. He then forced open a small box, which contained jewellery and cash of the value of Rs. 50,000 ; but the accused did not touch either the jewellery or the cash, and contented with what he had already gained he left the complainant's place. On Saturday morning the complainant discovered the theft, and reported the occurrence to the police, who searched for the accused, but could not find him. On Monday last the accused went to a Borah, and offered him the stolen ornaments for sale, but as he demanded an extraordinary low price for the articles the Borah suspected that the property was stolen, and he had the accused arrested by the police. The accused was twice before flogged for committing petty thefts. The Magistrate convicted, and sentenced the accused to nine months' imprison ment of hard labour.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Wednesday, 28th June, 1893.
Vigil of Saint Peter Apostle and Martyr.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Thursday, 29th, Feast of St. Peter.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST (AFGHAN MEMORIAL) CHURCH, COLABA.
Saint Peter Apostle and Martyr.
7-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion.

ST PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
DEDICATION FESTIVAL.
Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Choral, Evensong, and Sermon by the Rev. Father Gardner.
ST. PETER'S DAY.
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong, and Sermon by the Rev. J. H. Lord.
Alms for the Sunday School.

"I DESIRE not to revisit the sedgy Cam, says Milton in one of his Latin elegies addressed to his friend Carlo Diodati. If the poet had lived in these days his preference for the city *quam Thamesis alluit unda* would not have been difficult to understand. The sedgy Cam is nowadays being constantly silted up and made shallower by sewage deposits. Our contemporary "The Granta" gives a sad account of the condition of this classic stream. Thunderstorms recently had flushed the long-stagnant sewers of Cambridge, and the result was that the coagulated and accumulated filth of weeks had poured in torrents into the Cam, and lay in a thick and slimy coating over the surface of the sluggish stream from the boathouses to Barnwell Pool. "Here and there," continues this authority, "in the midst of the filth the inflated melancholy bodies of dead dogs bobbed up and gyrated slowly, but never seemed to pass on, and from horrible depths of disgust bubble on bubble rose to the surface and discharged its gases into the air." Referring to Coleridge's famous description of malodorous Cologne, "The Granta" expresses its conviction that the banks of the Cam are now in a position to give Cologne "its worst ten stinks and a beating."

LORD DENMAN has frequently had occasion to complain of what he regards as unjust treatment of himself by noble lords when he has desired to take part in a debate. He intends on an early day to bring the matter again under the notice of their lordships, basing his remarks on a pamphlet just published by Lord Forbes dealing with alleged favouritism in the House of Lords.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court opened yesterday under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.

APPLICATION TO COMPOUND AN OFFENCE.

Pirajee Sutwa was placed at the bar on a charge of voluntarily causing his wife grievous hurt on the 17th ult. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared on behalf of the complainant and applied for permission to compound the offence under the provisions of the Penal Code. The learned counsel said the leave of the court was necessary. The accused had branded his wife the complainant with a heated wire ; and she herself admitted that she had caused him very great provocation. She further stated before the magistrate, that her husband had been instigated by his other wife to inflict the injury, and that he was drunk at the time. The complainant was anxious to compound the offence. She was not seriously injured in any way, and the next day, she walked to Colaba to her uncle, to whom she shewed the injuries she had received, and who made a complaint to the police. Dr. Easdon, the house surgeon of the Goculdas Hospital, stated that the injuries were superficial, and that the complainant attended the hospital for a week, as an out door patient. The injury was not sufficiently grave to justify her admission into hospital. The Hon. Mr Lang, Advocate General, said the accused had been prosecuted by the police. The woman had been branded in twenty-four different places by means of a heated wire. It was for his lordship to see, if this was a case in which he should grant permission to compound the offence.

Mr. Robertson, said the complainant had been living with her husband ever since he was prosecuted. The prisoner had treated her well ever since. The wounds were of a superficial character. The complainant was in court, and his lordship might put her any questions he liked.

His lordship observed, that the offence was rather a serious one to be allowed to be compounded, but considering the relationship between the parties, he would grant the application.

The prisoner was then discharged.

THE GRANT ROAD MURDER.

Mohideen Kadubhoy, a young Mahomedan, was charged with the murder of Currimbux Elibux on the 10th April last at Grant Road ; and also with culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Robertson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Melsheimer defended the prisoner. The undermentioned gentlemen, after several challenges, were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. A. Abercrombie, foreman.

Mr. Jeejeebhoy F. Petit	Mr. F. S. Punnett
Mr. Sittaram Khanderao	Mr. M. F. Reid
Mr. Najmoodin Tyebjee	Mr. Krishnath A. Kirtikur
Mr. W. Flewker	Mr. Framjee Dorabjee Panday.

The Advocate-General, in addressing the jury, said the prisoner was charged with having committed the murder of Currimbux Elibux on the 10th April last, and with culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The prisoner apparently had no profession or occupation and lived for some time upon monies which he received from a woman named Sawoo. Some time before April last, Sawoo left the prisoner who had been ill for some time, and went to live with a woman named Saleema, who was the wife of the deceased Currimbux. It appeared that the prisoner some time before the 10th April had been in the habit of frequenting the woman Sawoo, and the deceased had on several occasions remonstrated with him for so doing. It would be proved that on one occasion the prisoner told the deceased that he would "see" him, or that he would do for him, or some words to that effect. On the evening of the 10th April, the prisoner was seen with a stick in his hand about that place in Grant Road. Later on, the deceased and a man named Dawoodbhoy went to sleep in the footpath outside the house under a tree. Dawoodbhoy would state that about 9 p. m., he was awakened by the noise of a blow and saw the prisoner strike the deceased two or three blows with a bamboo stick while the latter was lying on the ground. The prisoner also struck Dawoodbhoy a blow for raising an alarm, and then ran away. He appeared to have gone the next day to Bassain. The deceased, after being struck, became unconscious On his regaining consciousness, he told the policeman who took him to the Jamsetji Hospital that the prisoner was the man who had struck him on the head Deceased died the next day at the hospital from the effect of the injuries, his skull having been fractured. It would be for the jury to say upon the evidence whether they considered the prisoner guilty of murder or of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Evidence was then called for the Crown.

Sawoo, a woman of an immoral character, said she left the prisoner and went to reside with the deceased Currimbux about four days before his death. On one occasion, as the prisoner struck her, the deceased interceded when the prisoner threatened him. The following night the prisoner again met her near the deceased's house. The latter was then sleeping under a tree. This was about 9 p.m. Prisoner had a stick in his hand and walked towards the deceased. Witness had occasion to go into her room. In a short time, she heard a cry of "sepoy, sepoy", and on going out, she saw a crowd of people. The deceased was lying in the foot-path under the tree where she had last seen him. His head was broken, and he was bleeding. He was removed in a carriage to hospital, where she saw his dead body the next day. The street lamp was burning at the time she saw the deceased lying under the tree.

Dawood Vubbee, a cripple, said he lived with the deceased in Grant Road. The deceased's wife Saleema kept a place of bad repute, which the woman Sawoo used to visit. The prisoner used to come to the place to see Sawoo, and demand money from her. On one occasion the prisoner came and struck Sawoo. The following day, about midnight, the prisoner came to the place and abused Sawoo, when the deceased interceded. Words then passed between the deceased and the prisoner. About 8 p. m. the next day, the witness was sleeping on the footpath near the deceased and was awakened by the noise of a blow. Witness saw the prisoner strike the deceased two blows in the head with a bamboo stick. Witness raised a cry and the prisoner ran away after striking witness a blow. A crowd collected at the spot, and a policeman came there. The deceased was bleeding from the head and was insensible. On his recovering consciousness, he said he was struck by the prisoner and asked to be taken to hospital. The following day he died in hospital.

Balla Bhiwajee, a policeman, deposed to having removed the deceased to hospital. He said he had been struck by Mohideen.

Dr. Gallagher, house surgeon of the Jamsetjee Hospital, described the injuries the deceased had received. Witness could see only one wound in the head.

Ali Wali mahomed and other witness were examined for the prosecution.

The Advocate General summed up the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Melsheimer, in addressing the jury said that the evidence for the prosecution was not of that satisfactory character which was necessary in a serious case like this ; and that the jury must see whether there was not a reasonable doubt in favour of the prisoner. The evidence of the woman Sawoo was not satifactory, and she gave a story here contradicting what she had stated before the magistrate. Dawoodbhoy said he had seen two or three blows struck, whereas Dr. Gallagher had stated positively that he found only one wound caused by one blow. The learned counsel drew attention to other parts of the evidence which he did not consider satisfactory, and asked the jury to acquit the prisoner.

His lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said Dawoodbhoy was the most important witness in the case, which depended upon his evidence. If the jury did not believe him, the case must fail. He said distinctly that he saw the prisoner strike the deceased two blows, whereas Dr. Gallagher said there was only one blow, and that the wound in the deceased's head could not have been caused by two blows. His lordship next referred to certain discrepancies between the evidence of Dawoodbhoy and another witness as to the dress which the prisoner had on at the time he was said to have struck the deceased. If the jury believed that the prisoner struck the deceased and caused his death in the manner described by Dawoodbhoy, they must find him guilty.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned by a majority of seven to two a verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

In reply to his lordship, the foreman stated that he believed that the jury were not likely to be unanimous, and that they were of opinion that the act was not done with the intention of causing death.

His lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner that the jury had found him guilty by a majority of seven to two of a milder form of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, showing that they believed the evidence for the prosecution, and more especially that of Dawoodbhoy, who was the most important witness in the case. His lordship, agreeing with the majority, thought that the evidence of Dawoodbhoy was trustworthy, and that although it stood alone, it was sufficient for a conviction. There could be no doubt that the prisoner committed the act, and there was also very little doubt as to the motive, and the intention which led him to do it. His lordship thought that the jury had taken a mild and merciful view of the intention with which prisoner did the act. In consequence of his quarrels with his former mistress, he wanted to make away with the deceased, and he took the opportunity of having plied himself with liquor to commit the assault on the deceased, and really intended to kill him. But the jury having taken a merciful view of the offence, his lordship sentenced the prisoner only to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

ANOTHER MURDER IN GRANT ROAD.

Ahmed Ali Dadoo, a stalwart young Mahomedan, was charged with having, on the morning of the 15th April last, in a room of the same chawl in Grant Road, committed the murder of Saleema, alleged to be the widow of Currimbux Elibux, the deceased in the last case. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Lawndes, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Robertson defended the prisoner.

The Advocate-General, in addressing the jury, said this was a very short and simple case. The deceased, named Saleema, was a woman of an immoral character, who resided in a chawl in Grant Road. She met her death on the night of the 14th or the morning of the 15th April last. On the night in question, the prisoner went to sleep in Saleema's room, and remained there for the night. Early the following morning, a woman sleeping in the adjoining room heard Saleema crying The woman called out, but receiving no answer, went for assistance, and a man, who lived in the chawl, on looking through a chink in the plank partition between the two rooms, saw Saleema lying on the bed and the prisoner searching her boxes. That man fastened the door from outside, preventing thereby the prisoner from coming out ; and the police was immediately sent for. The prisoner, on hearing the door being bolted from outside, tried to get out, but he had no time to do so, because a policeman came up, followed by another, and they opened the door and seized the prisoner. Upon his person, wrapped up in his *dhotur*, were found several ornaments which Saleema had been wearing the previous night. Inspector Briscoe was then sent for. Saleema was found on her bed with a wound in her throat. The medical evidence would conclusively prove that the woman's death was caused by strangulation besides the wound in her throat. The police also found a knife which had just been washed. The evidence, said the learned counsel, would conclusively prove that the prisoner was the person who caused the death of Saleema, under such circumstances that the act amounted to culpable homicide amounting to murder. There could be no doubt that the intention of the prisoner was first to kill the unfortunate woman, and then to rob her. Luckily, she cried out, and the prisoner was prevented from leaving the place, and was caught, having on his person ornaments which would be shewn to have been worn by the deceased woman.

Bhaghee, a woman of an immoral character, said the deceased Saleema was a woman of her class, and resided in the room next to hers in a chawl at Grant Road. At midnight, on the 14th April last, the prisoner came to Saleema's room, and was sitting in a chair. Saleema came and had a conversation with witness, and then went back to her own room. At 1 a.m., witness went to Saleema's room to pay her twelve annas. She opened the door and received the money, and told witness to go and sleep in her room. Prisoner was then in her room. Witness then went to sleep in her room. There was a plank partition between the rooms. About 4 a.m., witness, on hearing Saleema's cries, looked through a chink in the partition and saw her lying on the couch on her back, while the prisoner was sitting at her feet. Saleema was the wife of Currimbux Elibux, who was killed on the 10th April by Mohideen Kadubhoy. Witness called out to Saleema, but she made no answer. Witness went out and called Dawoodbhoy. They looked through the chink in the partition. Dawoodbhoy bolted the door of Saleema's room from outside, and witness went and brought a sepoy. The prisoner was in the meanwhile trying to open the door and escape. The sepoy asked witness to go and bring another sepoy. Witness did so, and the second sepoy opened the door from outside, when the prisoner rushed out of the room, but was arrested by another Mahomedan at a short distance. He had with him tied up in a cloth the ornaments of Saleema. The latter was found lying dead in her bed. She had the ornaments on her person when the prisoner visited her.

Dawoodbhoy Nubbee, the cripple examined in the last case, was the next witness called ; and he corroborated the statements of Bhaghee, woman, adding that, as Saleema was lying motionless in her bed, he saw the prisoner searching her boxes by the light that was in the room.

Several other witnesses were examined for the prosecution. The evidence of Inspector Briscoe showed that marks of blood were found on the prisoner's person and on his clothes. Dr. Sidney Smith's evidence proved that death was caused by strangulation. The wounds on the deceased person were such as could have been caused by either of the two knives produced in court.

Mr. Robertson, in addressing the jury, suggested that the man Dawood, the cripple, was at the bottom of this affair, and that he had got up this charge against the prisoner, who had come down from the Punjab in search of employment and was a day-labourer. It was highly probable that the cripple and Bhaghee, woman, committed the offence for the possession of Saleema's ornaments ; and that when they found they could not succeed in their object, they sent the prisoner into the room, and, in order to screen themselves, bolted the door from outside in the hope of fastening the offence upon the prisoner.

His lordship, in summing up the case, said it was a simple one. The evidence given by Bhaghee, woman, and by Dawood told a simple story, and if the jury could believe their evidence, they would find no difficulty in coming to a conclusion. The prisoner was in the room all night ; and if a murder was committed, it must have been committed by him. It was a case of murder or nothing at all. His lordship did not think any other theory was possible. The jury had heard the evidence of Bhaghee, and Dawood, and the two policemen, who found the prisoner in the room with the ornaments upon him ; and they could form their own conclusion upon the evidence.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said : Prisoner at the bar, there can be no possible doubt that you are guilty of this murder. It is one of a very atrocious nature ; and the sentence of the court is that you be hanged by the neck until you are dead.

The Sessions were then adjourned till this day, when two more of the murder cases will be tried.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A. CRICKET FIXTURES.

June 10 & 17—XI. vs XXII.
" 21—Islam C C.
July 1—Elphinstone Coll Gym.
..† —Feora C C.
" 8—Royal I Marine C C.
" —Military Medical C C.
" 15—B B & C I Ry C C.
" —Telegraph C C.
" 22—Municipality C C.
" —Apollo Bander vs Grant Road Branch.
" †21—Bombay Gymkhana.
" 29—Hindu C C.
" —Elphinstone Coll Gym
Aug. 5—Parsee Gymkhana.
" —Parel Gymkhana.
" 12†—Army and Navy C C.
" †17—Poona Y M C A (at Poona).
" —Royal I Marine C C.
" 19—Municipality C C.
" 19—Parel Gym.
" †26—Ordnance C C.
" —B B & C I Ry C C.
Sept. 2—Marine Battalion C C.
" †4—Bhusawal Gymkhana.
" †4 & 5—Poona Gym (at Poona).
" 9—Customs A C.
" —Ordnance C C.
" †14—Ahmedabad Gymkhana (at Ahmedabad).
" —Army and Navy C C.
" †15—Telegraph C C.
" —Military Medical C C.
" †16—Islam C C.
" —Feora Y M C A (at Bombay).
" †21—
" 22—Parsee Gymkhana.
" 30—Under vs Over 28.
* Holidays. † Not definitely fixed.

M. PADEREWSKI's hair is a never-failing source of cheap witticism in the United States ; and a statement—of course unfounded—was a little time ago gravely made that one of the clauses in his contract imposed a fine of 500*l.* if he cut his "aureolaian locks" while on tour. A reader, however, vouches for the authenticity of an anecdote concerning a West-end barber. This worthy, while operating with the comb and scissors, was asked by his victim whether he had ever heard M. Paderewski, and replied with much professional dignity : "No, sir. These pianist fellows never patronise me, and so I never patronise them. When I have a night off, I go to the theatre."

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF TURKEY RED YARN.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Mr. Girjesunker Vajesunker, and on account and at the risk of Ramswamy Motamarl and Brothers—

J Bal 5—433-95—10 bales T. Red Yarn No. 40s.

AUCTION SALE OF DYED DRILLS AND PRINTS.

On MONDAY next, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Poonamchund and Permasseridass of Cawnpore.

R A
C 128 1284—1 case 40 pieces dyed drills.
R & Co
1279—1 case 62 pieces white ground shirting prints.
C 101 1276—1 case 62 " " "

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road near Mr L P DeSouza's Carriage Workshop, where the whole kit has been removed for sale, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of J. E. WALLER, Esquire.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT, WAREE BUNDER.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, and sweepings, &c.
On account and risk of Narayen Valab—
8 bundles iron bars flat.
2 " " square.
1 loose sharpening stone.
1 iron anvil.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria with removable coach-box.
1 strong glass-fronted miniature brougham situable for a single horse.
1 strong bay Arab, 14-1, quiet in single and double harness.
1 strong chesnut Arab galloway, goes well in harness.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Prince's Dock, Warri Bunder, the valuable and handsome black-wood and teak-wood plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square piano by Rose and Co., Japanese armoury, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Sholapur milk goats, Surat and Jafferabad cows, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of Captain J. HAND, Supt, Prince's and Victoria Docks.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE GOLD, SILVER AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Messrs Sal and Aug Van Weerden, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of very valuable jewellery consisting of diamond rings, pins, diamond brooches, bracelets, necklaces, gold pencils, charms, medallions, buttons, diamond weighing scale, large office tables, show cases, &c.

The above will be on view from to-morrow.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA AND JAPANESE CURIOSITIES AND PIECE-GOODS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned at Apollo Street, opposite the Imperial Bank of Persia, an invoice of China and Japanese Curiosities and Piece-goods, consisting of embroidered shawls, plain and embloidered handkerchiefs, sarees, gunges, bronze plates, real China and Japanese vases, wall plates, screens, large jars, cups and saucers, ash plates, shells, satsuma vases, fans, bamboo blinds, ivory worked boards, silk cushions, bronze inkstands, and teapots.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Magdala House," Poona, the whole of the valuable dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, piano, billiard table, table ornaments, guns, rifles, carpets, valuable garden, tents, &c, the property of the late Sir JOHN HYDSON, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, June 28, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Oriental Bank Building, Fort, the office and household furniture belonging to the Bank, consisting of black wood open carved furniture, best plated ware, solid silver-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a full-sized slate billiard table, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete by Thurston, a handsome marble gilt clock by Miror Fred and Fils, with pair of gilt marble vases, first-rate pictures and oleographs, table ornaments, office table, pigeon holes, letter copying press, lithographic and copying presses, one large clock on stand, large and small weighing scales, counters, punkhas, chairs, &c., also one very large iron safe by Chubb's.

Catalogues are published and the above is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road near Mr L P DeSouza's Carriage Workshop, where the whole kit has been removed for sale, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of J. E. WALLER, Esquire.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE THAKOREDWAR LANE OR HOLY CHUCKLA FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will (with the consent of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C.) sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagors Thucker Khatao Natha and Canjee Natha, insolvents—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of the Thakoredwar Lane, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement ninety-eight square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Narsonjee Madhowjee, on or towards the east by the house of the said Thucker Narsonjee Madhowjee, on or towards the south by the said Thakoredwar Lane, and on or towards the west by the Borah Bazaar Street, and the said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 523, and the said messuage or tenement thereon being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow and Goolabchand, solicitors to the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE OOKERDA KHETSEY MILL.

Unless previously disposed of by private contract, the undersigned will, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th proximo, at 2 p.m., put up for sale on the premises the Ookerda Khetsey Mill at Parel, with all buildings, machinery and appurtenances and on which they are situated containing about 22,500 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, Attorneys for the Trustees of the Estate of the said Ookerda Khetsey or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 28, 1893.

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☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

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V. E. NAZARETH, M.D., L.R.C.S., &c.
Karachi, 20th March, 1890.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 27.

A FURTHER drop, says of 1½d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, making the quotation 36d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities advanced, 1/16 to £69 3/16; while, in New York, Silver declined in value 3/4 cents, to 77 3/4 cents per oz.; demand Exchange in London having receded 1 1/4 cents, to 4·83 3/4 dollars. The Indian Council allotted 22 lakhs of extra Bills on Bombay and Calcutta, at rates, beginning at 1s. 3 9-32d. and ending at 1s. 3 19-32d.; and 35 lakhs of Wire Transfers on the three Presidencies, at prices ranging from 1s. 3 7-32d. to 1s. 3 7-16d., the extreme rate obtained for the Bills, showing an advance of 11-16d. on last Wednesday's regular allotment rate, and of 15-32d. on the highest given for extra Bills placed meantime. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in India, at 30 days' sight, however, remained at Friday's quotation of 1s. 2 7/8d. Consols were unchanged in London yesterday, at 98 5/8; and Indian Sterling Loan at 108 1/4. The market rate of discount was advanced 1/4 per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 2 1/4 per cent; but it remained at 1 3/8 per cent. for short London Bills, Braziers' Copper was 5s. lower at £53 per ton. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 98; Paris Exchange in London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher on all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 25-64d. for June-July deliveries, and 4 27-64d. for October-November.

The day's Imports were only 1,000 bales. Cotton at Havre was 1/8 franc lower, at fcs. 46 for "Good" Oomra, and fcs. 52 for "Fine" Broach. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-16 cents yesterday, to 7 15-16 cents; and September Futures were a point lower, at 7·88 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 3,000 bales; and the total figures for this season, as under, give the following comparisons with those in the two preceding years for the same time:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Monday's Receipts...	3,000	3,400	2,800
Two days' do. ...	6,000	5,000	4,500
Since 1st Sept., 1892....	4,917,000	6,983,300	6,840,000

A decline of Rs. 2 per candy has taken place to-day in our local Cotton Market. Nothing whatever has been done by the Mills; and the only business reported is the purchase, by exporters, of 300 Dharwar, at Rs. 203 per candy. The feeling has been quiet.

WHEAT is dull in tone and only a small export business has transpired to-day, while, in view of the rise in Exchange, prices have further declined one anna per cwt. all round, and we now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent. ...Rs.	4-5-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 " ... "	4-4-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi..... "	4-6-0	"
Red Delhi..... "	4-3-0	"
Hard Yellow..... "	4-15-0	"
Red Ahmedabad ..... "	4-3-0	"
Hard Red ..... "	4-8-0	"

SEEDS also have been taken to a small extent by shippers, the feeling having been dull, and prices of *Linseed* and *Rape Seed* with the higher Exchange, are 1 to 3 annas per cwt. lower, closing quotations this evening being as follows:—

Linseed .....Rs.	7-8-0 to Rs.	7-10-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. "	7-2-0	
" " Cawnpore. "	6-11-0 "	6-13-0 "
" Red " "	6-2-0 "	6-4-0 "

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	5,290 bales.
Wheat.....	32,471 cwts.
Linseed	31,174 "
Rapeseed	9,932 "
Poppyseed.....	2,230 "
Castorseed.....	1,326 "
Rice	5,968 "

FREIGHTS.—This market is unsettled by the upward movement in Exchange; rates are nominal to some extent; and business is almost at a standstill.

EXCHANGE opened with an unsettled feeling at 1s. 2 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits, at which rates business passed both ways, and then they rapidly rose to 1s. 3 15-16d. for Demand and Telegraphic, at which again a fair amount of business was done for both ready and forward delivery. For three months' sight Credits the rates rose to 1s. 4 5-32d. to 3-16d., at which Bills again changed hands; but towards the close, rates quieted a little, leaving off as follows:

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 3 29-32 to 15-16d. per rupee.		
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 3 29-32 to 15-16d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight..1s. 4d.		"
Credits do. ...1s. 4 1/8 to 5-32d.		"
Francs do. ...1·69 1/8 to 1/4.		"

GOVERNMENT PAPER advanced 1/8 per cent. in Fours, in a firm market, 108 having been quoted and done for Money, and 108 3-16 for Account; but towards the close rates weakened a little, and 108 1/8 for cash, and 108 1-16 for the coming settlement were the final quotations, with 108 named for the July account.

SHARES.—There has been a good deal of movement in Cotton Mill and Press Scrip to-day generally in buyer's favour in the former and in sellers' in the latter, at our revised quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2 1/4 higher, at Rs. 1,097 1/4.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 7-8
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2 3/4 per cent. Consols	98 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3 1/4 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1/4
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69 5-8
Bar Silver	36

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej, arrived here this morning.

NAPLES, JUNE 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorka, left here this evening.

SUEZ, JUNE 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur, left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the evening of the 24th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister, arrived here yesterday morning.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Fenerife, perfect. Via Cape St Vincent perfect.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Turkish route right.
Saigon-Bangkok route right.
Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at or about noon Friday, 30th instant.
Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadar, Jask and Muscat, closes at 7 a.m., on the 29th instant.
Mauritius and Madagascar mails closes at Durban, on Thursday afternoon, the 29th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 27th June, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	27	2	19 p.m.	...	23
Teheran	27	3		...	5
Suez					

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 27th June, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	12	...	4
" Karrachee	1	3	...	1
" Madras	3	50	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ROCHE—June 19, at Primrose Cottage, Naini Tal, the wife of Surgeon-Major E A Roche, A M S, of a daughter.
SLATER—June 22, at Nungumbaukum, the wife of C Slater, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LATIMER—PRATT—May 25, at Landour Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev Mr Reynolds, F W Latimer, to Mary Pratt, of Canandaigua, New York State, U S A.
PERMIEN—HAMPTON—June 15, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Right Revd the Lord Bishop of Lahore, William Permien, Punjab Civil Secretariat, to Minnie, third daughter of the late Captain W H Hampton, H M Indian Marine, and Superintendent, Punjab Government Steam Flotilla.

DEATHS.

GOWER—June 15, at Naini Tal, Kate (Minnie), the dearly loved child of J M H and Jane Eliza Gower, aged 4 years and 11 months.
JAMES—June 14, at the European Hospital, Chittagong, after a short illness, Edward John Nix James, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bengal, and youngest son of the late W R Nix James, aged 23 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1893.

EVEN those who fully recognise the overruling necessity for closing the Mints without warning, and fixing the gold value of the rupee provisionally at one and four pence, cannot be insensible to the obligation resting on Government that care be taken to minimise the shock to important interests taken unawares by a monetary revolution effected at Simla with the suddenness of a *coup d'etat*. No other procedure, it may be conceded, was suited to the occasion. But when a Government—revolutionary only for the nonce—departs from ordinary methods, and passes an Act affecting large interests without giving those affected any notification or warning, it becomes an obvious duty to confine within the narrowe t limits the injury thus occasioned. We called attention yesterday to the anxiety which was occasioned in commercial and banking circles in Bombay by the sudden and quite unexpected closing of the Mints against bullion tendered in the usual way for coinage. Silver to an amount considerably in excess of a million sterling is now in Bombay or in transit. It was all laid down at one shilling and three pence, or less, and the Exchange Banks have bought sterling bills with it at corresponding rates. The Mints being now closed against silver, it becomes unsaleable except at a serious loss, and the Banks have to fulfil with the rupee at one and four pence contracts entered into when the rupee was one and two pence five-eighths. The trading community will profit by the difference at the expense of the Banks, which purchased the silver in the usual way of business to pay for the bills. The loss, which, although divided, is in the aggregate considerable, must fall exclusively on the Exchange Banks if the silver be refused at the Mints. The hardship is not lessened by the knowledge that the silver in question represents the value of yarn, wheat, opium, cotton, seeds, and other exports, which the exporters have either already received or are under contract to receive from the Banks at the prices of the regime which prevailed until 10 o'clock on the morning of the 26th June. A good deal of the silver was brought out to convert into rupees, sold in advance to exporters at the rate of 1s. 2 5/8d.

It would be in the highest degree impolitic, not to say unjust, for the Government to shut out *bona-fide* silver shipments on the way to the Indian Mints. Banks cannot possibly finance the enormous trade of India or of any other country without some assurance that no change in the currency system, made so suddenly as to upset all their calcutions, will be turned to their detriment. This is a matter in which the Government ought to meet the Banks in an equitable spirit. The taking over of the silver thus caught out, so far from costing the Government anything, would yield a clear profit of at least one penny on every rupee put through the Mints. Anything short of that must entail heavy loss on the Banks. We would prefer to urge the desirability of dealing with the matter on the broad and liberal basis of the equities of the case, than argue it on the legal ground, which is however sufficiently strong. Undoubtedly, the Mints were closed long before any notification to that effect appeared in the *Gazette*, and before the new Amending Acts had passed the Legislative Council. We understand that, acting on legal opinion, certain of the Banks have entered a protest against the action taken by Government, while others appeal to the Secretary of State for redress. It is to be hoped that the Government of India will itself afford the redress that seems to be called for, if the reform of the currency is not to be associated with a grievance which will be long remembered and bitterly resented. It is the more expedient to do what is fair and reasonable on this occasion as it is distinctly intimated that other changes are in contemplation which will probably be effected with no less secrecy and suddenness. It is the intention of Government to introduce a gold standard. The Viceroy, in the course of his lucid and able address to the Legislative Council, significantly reiterated the statement that the rupee rate of one and four pence is provisional. That rate has been chosen at the suggestion of the Herschell Committee, instead of the one and sixpence proposed by the Government of India, to guard against the losing of the Mints violently disturbing exchange. "The provisional ratio thus fixed," his Excellency stated, "will be sufficiently high to relieve the Government from its most pressing"—not from all—"necessities, while being well within the limits of recent fluctuations." Lest this should not be sufficiently clear, or, as the Viceroy expressed it, "so that there might be no mistake about the facts," he stated explicitly these three guiding points, of which the last is by no means the least noteworthy—it is not proposed "to substitute a gold currency for the silver currency, with which the people of this country are familiar, and no attempt will be made *at present* to fix a legal tender price of gold, and the ratio mentioned in the Bill is only provisional." That ratio will, therefore, be changed—if the tentative measures now taken prove satisfactory—at some future time, perhaps more than once, and finally there will be a gold standard, and a legal tender price will be fixed for gold. It would be unfortunate in every way that the bankers who, enable the immense commerce of the Empire to be financed should have to carry on their operations under the apprehension that one day these changes, or some of them, may be suddenly effected without warning of any kind, inflicting upon them heavy losses which could only be minimised in one way—by restricting their operations and starving the trade of the country.

In other directions besides that just indicated, there is reason to apprehend that indirect losses, inseparable from sudden monetary changes, however inevitable or necessary, may be experienced. The holders of opium, of gold, of jute are believed to view this sudden change in the currency as a calamity. The Bombay mill-owners are also perturbed, especially those who have reason to dread any tightness in the money market. The stronger mills will not be affected to any serious extent though they not unnaturally look forward with some misgivings to the possible effect on the markets in the Further East. Sir David Barbour in his speech, observed that the closing of the Mints and the raising of the gold value of the rupee, while tending to increase the Indian trade with gold countries, may tend to decrease that with the silver-using countries. There is unquestionably a pretty general belief amongst the Bombay mill-owners that the change may act injuriously on the yarn trade with China and Japan; but Mr. George Cotton does not altogether share that view. The Lancashire mill-owners will find a one and four penny rupee as little to their liking as a one and two penny rupee, when they have to translate their gold money into Chinese and Japanese silver currency. Besides, as we remarked yesterday, the Bombay manufactures will find a compensatory advantage in being able to pay for machinery and coal ordered out from England at a stable exchange of one and four pence instead of an unstable one, which might at any moment go down to one and a penny, or to a shilling. It is to be noted in this connection that the Report of the Herschell Committee sets forth as within the range of the possible—if things were allowed to remain on their recent footing—that the rupee might sink to a shilling and run up the amount of the remittance to meet the Home Charges to Rx. 37,750,000 a year. The grim spectre of the falling rupee is now laid, and the mill-owner may order out additional machinery of the newest kind, or more coal, with the certainty of paying less for them than heretofore, and of being able to calculate beforehand to the anna the money he will have to provide to meet the amount of his sterling obligations. Besides these distinct gains, he will be able to buy raw cotton, to be converted into yarn, at a saving of some eight per cent. on the prices ruling hitherto, which have been practically fixed by the rates obtaining in Liverpool, which always kept a sharp eye on every decline in the gold value of the rupee. Now, Lancashire will have to pay one and four pence for every rupee worth of cotton bought in the market, and the Bombay buyer will not be placed at a disadvantage when purchasing what he requires on the Bombay Cotton Green. The seller will have the satisfaction of knowing that the rupee which he receives for his cotton will not diminish in value during the night. His savings will not be spirited away, or made little by a process which he did not understand, but the effects of which were brought home to him in divers ways. The assurance that the rupee received and put by, will not dwindle in value, but will be a year or ten years hence what it is to-day, cannot fail to work beneficially throughout the whole body politic. When this assurance spreads to England, the present demand for Indian securities will receive large development. With the rupee at one and four pence seventy-five pounds paid for a thousand rupees worth of Indian Paper, will yield three per cent. interest, the security being really as good as Consols, which only pays 2 1/2 or 2 3/4 per cent.

BY a singular want of a good understanding between the Government of India and the India Office, it came to pass that on Monday while the Governor-General's Council at Simla was legislating to fix the rupee at one and four-pence, the Secretary of State in London was selling Council Bills at 1s. 3 3-32d. This inconsistency has given rise to a good deal of remark in business circles, and above all in the bazaar, where all sorts of impossible interpretation are current. Such a mishap is not likely to occur again. Yesterday a telegram from London gave the assurance that no Council Bills will be sold in future under one and four pence. Exchange in Bombay yesterday fluctuated somewhat, and closed at a sixteenth below one and four pence.

THOUGH Mr. Ward, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, refused to reply to the representation of the Cachar planters concerning the insecurity of life and property on their plantations, he has vouchsafed an answer in his remarks on the Report of the Inspector-General of Police. While condemning the planters for travelling about and despatching money without a proper guard, he declines to sanction the augmentation of the police force, and at the same time he will not accept the assurance that the existing force does its best to detect offenders. In short, though the Chief Commissioner of Assam is convinced that everything is wrong, like Mr. Gilbert's hero he "can't tell why." Mr. Driberg, the Inspector-General of Police in his report, gives a detailed statement of the dacoities and robberies which have taken place in Cachar, and declares that the garden coolies cannot, or will not, identify the robbers, that it is therefore impossible for the police to capture them, or the best detectives in the world to trace them. As Mr. Driberg says, even if they recovered the property it would be impossible to identify it—the only hope of conviction—since the stolen property is generally rupees, and by the time the police reach the spot the thieves are off. Mr. Driberg describes the audaciously daring character of the thieves, and the nature of their offences, and does not hesitate to declare positively that the offenders are Manipuris. Even Mr. Cockburn's murderers were Manipuris, whose lawlessness is almost phenomenal. This being so there seems much wisdom in his recommendation that punitive police be quartered at once at Banskandi, and that all Manipuri villages alike be called upon to contribute to the cost of their upkeep. For although all villages cannot be held responsible for the deeds of the dacoits, they afford them shelter, and assist in the disposal of stolen property, In case this measure be found ineffectual, Mr. Driberg suggests the extension of the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act to them and the registration of all Manipuris. These drastic recommendations the Chief Commissioner does not approve. He would put civil police in suspected villages, and would put another superintendent in place of the officer now in charge of the district. Mr. Ward endorses the opinion of the planters that the police of the district are wanting in detective ability, but he immediately qualifies this with the assertion that they are not worse in this respect than those of any other district of the province, or of Burma, or indeed of many districts of Bengal. Besides, says Mr. Ward, the Manipuris are a people entirely foreign to the police, and they combine to withhold all information from the authorities; even those who are robbed rarely identify the robbers. Therefore he is not at all surprised at the failure of the police to discover the offenders. And thus he proceeds to make out a case in defence of those whom he has just condemned, ascertaining that there is only one case in which they have actually failed to obtain a clue. Then comes the unkindest cut of all. Mr. Ward, through his Secretary, declares that all the dacoities and all the robberies that have occurred of recent years have been directed mainly if not entirely against tea-gardens, and the reason for this he unequivocally asserts, is undoubtedly to be found in the careless manner in which garden managers allow large sums of money to be carried about the country by coolies unprotected by any proper guard. In his belief the quart ering of punitive police on Manipuri villages was unnecessary. Had the remarks of the Chief Commissioner ended here, they might have been regarded as the outcome of conviction. But Mr. Ward having in a former paragraph blamed the planters, and justified the police, must needs turn round against the latter and express himself far from being satisfied that the police have exerted themselves as they should have done. The Cachar planters would hardly be satisfied when they received this reply, nor we imagine would the Chief Commissioner himself, when he came to read his observations in print.

PONTEFRACT has been very much troubled with elections of late, and for the sake of the electors' peace of mind it is to be hoped that Mr. Hussey, the newly-elected member, will retain the seat, at all events, till the next General Election. This, it appears, is the third occasion in the annals of the little Yorkshire borough that the legality of its member's return has been disputed. In the first instance the contest was between two Liberals, whose personal popularity was the sole test of the struggle. On petition the respondent was declared to have been duly returned. On the second occasion Mr. Childers was the petitioner, the respondent offered no resistance, applying for the Chiltern Hundreds, thus saving himself the indignity of being unseated. The petition which has just displaced Mr. Reckitt and made room for Mr. Hussey was laid by Mr. Shaw, a local colliery proprietor, who contested the seat in the Conservative interest. The contest had been rendered possible by the elevation of Mr. Rowland Winn to the peerage on the death of his father Lord St. Oswald. Mr. Reckitt won the seat by sixty-three votes, thus gaining a seat from the Liberals, Mr. Winn having won it at the General Election by forty votes. Unfortunately for Mr. Reckitt his friends have been found guilty of bribery and he lost his seat. Mr. Hussey is presumably a new aspirant for Parliamentary honours.

THE description sent by Reuter's correspondent of the going down of the ill-fated Victoria, adds, if possible, an additional horror to the calamity. After the collision took place Sir George Tryon directed the ship's course to be directed to the coast, which was only seven miles distant, in the hope of beaching her. Finding that the ship began to settle by the bow, the Admiral gave the signal for every man to seek safety as he could. A previous telegram has informed us that many were killed by the revolution of the

TELEGRAMS.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE AMENDMENT ACT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

The substance of the Act, passed yesterday, is this :—The Act is to come into force immediately.

Section 2 deals with repeals and modifications.

Sections 19 to 26 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, are repealed.

Sections 19 to 26 of the Act of 1870, which are repealed, read as follows :—

19. Subject to the mint rules for the time being in force, the Mint Master shall receive all gold and silver bullion and coin brought to the mint.

Provided that such bullion and coin be fit for coinage. Provided also that the quantity so brought at one time by one person is not less, in the case of gold, than fifty tolas, and, in the case of silver, than one thousand tolas.

20. A duty shall be levied at the rate of one rupee per cent. at the mint on the produce of all gold bullion and on all gold coin brought for coinage to the Mint in accordance with the said mint rules.

21. All silver bullion or coin brought for coinage to the mint, in accordance with the said mint rules, shall be subject to a duty, at the rate of two per cent. On the produce of such bullion or coin, and the amount of such duty shall be deducted from the return to be made to the proprietor.

22. A charge one-fourth per mille on gold bullion and coin, and of one per mille on silver bullion and coin, shall also be levied for the melting or cutting such bullion and coin so as so render the same fit for receipt into the mint.

23. All gold and silver bullion and coin brought to the mint for coinage, and which is inferior to the standard fineness prescribed by this Act, or which, from brittleness or other cause is unfit for coinage shall, in case it is refined, be subject, in addition to the duty and charge aforesaid, to such charge, an account of the loss and expense of refines, as the Governor-General in Council prescribes in this behalf.

24. The Mint Master, on the delivery of gold or silver bullion or coin into the mint for coinage, shall grant to the proprietor a receipt, which shall entitle him to a certificate from the Assay Master for the net produce of such bullion or coin payable at the General Treasury.

25. The proprietor of any bullion or coin, so delivered for coinage, who is dissatisfied with the Assay Master's report of its value, may, within twenty-four hours after receiving such report, and subject to the payment of the fee prescribed in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, withdraw such bullion or coin without being subject to the duties on coinage imposed by this Act.

26. For all gold bullion and coin, in respect of which the Assay Master has granted a certificate, payment shall be made, as nearly as may be, in gold coins, coined under this Act or Act No. XVII. of 1835 ; and the balance (if any) due to the proprietor shall be paid in silver, or in silver and copper, coins current in British India.

As regards Indian Currency Act of 1882, Section 11, clause *b*, clause *d*, and the proviso, are repealed Section 12, clause *b*, is omitted ; in Section 13 words to an extent to be specified in the order by number exceeding one-fourth of the total amount of the issues represented by coin and bullion as provided by the Act of 1882," are to be omitted. Sections 14 and 15 are to be repealed, and in Section 21 for the proviso to sub-section one, is to be substituted the following :—" Provided that any coin or bullion so received and appropriated may be sold or exchanged for gold or silver coin of the Government of India, of the like value, which shall be so appropriated and set apart, instead of the coin or bullion sold or exchanged. Sub-section 2 is repealed ; Section 28, sub-section 1, clause *f* is omitted and sub-section 3 repealed.

In the Act of 1892, Section II. clauses *b* and *d*, which are repealed, reads :—

The Head Commissioner, the Commissioners, and the Deputy Commissioners shall, in their respective circles of issue, on the demand of any person issue from the office or offices of issue established in their respective circles, currency notes of the denominations prescribed under this Act in exchange for the amount thereof (*b*) in current silver coin, under the Portuguese Convention Act.

(*d*) In current silver bullion or foreign silver coin, not being coin of the descriptions mentioned in clauses (*b*) and (*c*), at the rate of nine hundred and seventy-nine rupees per one hundred and eighty thousand grains of silver, fit for coinage, and of the standard fineness prescribed by the Indian Coinage Act, 1870.

Provided that in all places where there is no mint of the Government of India, any such Head Commissioner, or Deputy Commissioner may refuse to issue notes in exchange, for the bullion or coin receivable under clause (*d*).

Section 12, clause (*b*), which is omitted, reads :—

Any Currency agent to whom notes have been supplied under Section 9 may, if he thinks fit, on the demand of any person, issue from his agency any such notes in exchange for the amount thereof in any coin specified in clause (*a*), clause (*b*), or clause (*c*) of Section 11.

Section 13 as amended provides for the issue of notes for gold, thus :—

The Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, by order notified in the *Gazette of India*, direct that Currency notes shall be issued. . . in exchange for gold coin of full weight of the Government of India, or for Foreign gold coin or gold bullion at the rates according to the rules and conditions fixed by that order.

Sections 14 and 15 now repealed read :—

(14.) The Head Commissianer, Commissioners, and Deputy Commissioners may require any bullion or foreign coin received under Section 11, clause (*d*), or under Section 13, to be melted and assayed. (2) Any loss of weight caused by such melting or assay shall be borne by the person tendering the bullion or coin.

(15.) Every person tendering bullion or foreign coin, under Section 11, clause (*d*), or under Section 13 and depositing it in any office of issue, shall after the expiration of the time necessary for meeting and assaying the same, be entitled to receive for it a certificate, signed by the person authorised to issue the notes aforesaid. The certificate shall acknowledge the receipt of the bullion or coin, state the amount of notes issued under this Act, or of such notes and cash, to which the holder is entitled in exchange for the bullion or coin, and state the interval on the expiration of which, if the certificate is presented to the office, the holder shall be entitled to receive that amount.

In Section 21, the proviso for which the above is substituted was in the following words :—

Provided that any silver bullion or coin received under Section 11, clause (*d*), may be sold or exchanged for silver coin of the Government of India, and that any gold coin or bullion received under Section 13 may be sold or exchanged for silver coin or bullion, to be so appropriated and set apart instead of the coin or bullion sold or exchanged.

The following sub-section is repealed :—

(2.) For the purposes of this section silver bullion and coin shall be rated at ninety-eight rupees per eighteen thousand grains of standard fineness, and gold bullion and coin at the rates fixed by the Governor General in Council, under Section 13.

The 28th section clause *f* and its proviso provide that the Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*

(*f*) " Fix the interval, on the expiration of which holders of certificates under Section 15 shall be entitled to receive such notes."

"Provided that no notification under clause (*d*) of this section shall have effect until six months have elapsed from the date of its appearance in the *Gazette of India*.

THE REPORT OF THE HERSCHELL COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

THE Report of the Herschell Committee and the speeches of the Viceroy, Sir David Barbour, and the Hon'ble Mr. Mackay are published in the *Government Gazette*, which I forward you. I have given the general purport of these interesting contributions to the discussion of a serious and difficult problem, which cannot be satisfactorily epitomised. The Committee's Report, which declares that India is saturated with silver, largely avails of the information set forth in the last Indian Financial Statement. The Report states that the question referred to the Committee was whether having regard to the grave difficulties confronting the Government of India from the fall in the gold value of silver, the Secretary of State should allow the free coinage of silver in India to be stopped with a view to introduce the gold standard, and if sufficient reason does not exist for overruling the Government of India, if the measures proposed require modification and suggestions are thought fit to be offered. The expediency of allowing that Government to carry into effect the proposals made, depends on the view of the present and future situation of that Government, as well as the just estimate of the effect of a varying and possibly a much lower exchange on the commerce and people of India. The financial difficulties of the Government are serious, owing to the increased number of rupees needed to discharge gold obligations. In 1873-74 the full amount remitted, 13¼ millions sterling, was represented by Rx. 14,250,000. Last year 16¼ millions sterling were remitted, rquiring the payment of Rx. 26¼ millions. The Government of India had to remit Rx 8¼ millions more than if exchange had remained at the former point. At the estimate of Is. 4d. the surplus of Rx. 147,000 was shown ; the exchange having fallen below 1s. 3d., the deficit was estimated at Rx. 1,082,000, notwithstanding the improved revenue of Rx. 1,653,000. The Government was compelled to contemplate a further fall, the effect of which cannot be foreseen. Notwithstanding the Bank Act of 1878, the price of silver fell from 52 9-16d. in 1878 to 43 11-16d. in 1890. The Sherman Act of 1890 caused a considerable rise, which reached 54 5-8d. in September, 1890, followed by a speedy decline. Considering the increased production, it was not easy to understand why with increased purchasing, simultaneous with increased imports into India, silver was now 6d. an ounce lower than it was at the beginning of 1890. That fact was of grave moment. The experience of the past forbids the conclusion that silver will remain stationary at its present value. The Brussels Conference led to no change. In the United States, a premium on gold is feared, and strong pressura is being put on the Government to alter the law. The repeal of the Sherman Act is possible. Opinions differ as to the fall in price, which would effectually and largely check production. Experience has falsified past predictions. There is a continually increasing fall coincident with a large increase in production, is a phenomenon probably partly due to investments in mines, largely speculative. The mines are worked at a loss in the hopes of finding rich deposits, or altered circumstances changing the value of the metal, resulting in great gains. A review of the changes in the price of the last twelve years forbids confidence. A further heavy fall might be counteracted by diminished production. It was quite possible the repeal of the Sherman Act would lead to a fall of 6d. or even more. This would reduce exchange to a shilling, and involve the necessity of raising an extra 6¼ millions more than was required by the Government of India with exchange at 1s. 3d. for the remittance of the same amount last year. A remittance of £19,370,000 sterling would require at 1s. 3d. Rx. 31,000,000 ; at a shilling Rx. 37,750,000 would be required. The difficulties of the Government of India in meeting the Home Charges aggravate the fall in exchange and officers, civil and military, claim compensation. Many are under the necessity of remitting a considerable portion of their income for the support of their families, the education of their children and the certain purchasing power of their income is largely reduced. Government cannot turn a deaf ear to the appeals of their servants for similar treatment, without danger of serious discontent, apart from the question of the justice and reasonableness of these appeals. The expansion of the revenue has hitherto largely provided for the additional calls made by the fall in the exchange, but cannot be relied on to meet future deficiencies. The effect of the fall on the people of India and on commerce has been to transfer burdens from one class to another, and the harassment of trade by fluctuations in the currency. Legitimate trade has been replaced by speculation. The idea that the volume of trade has diminished, the risk arising from a falling market, and that exports have been stimulated by the fall in exchange, has not been supported by evidence. Investments in India have been checked by the uncertainty of interest. This was a real evil, the importance of which the Committee do not desire to underrate. That open Mints attracted the depreciated metal was partly true but exaggerated. The Committee cannot determine the loss due to hoarding useless and depreciating silver, but indications are not wanting that India is surfeited with silver. The silver price of Indian produce has risen of late years. The recent fall, coupled with an open Mint, has led India to import more silver than needed. The evil is a growing one, and the attraction of silver inflicts a loss on the people of India, benefitting silver-producing countries at the expense of India. Should the fall continue, the increased taxation will be intensified. It is considered impracticable to derive increased revenue from land revenue. The imposition of import duties, according to the evidence, is likely to excite the least opposition. The arguments against export duties are strong. New taxes on sugar and tobacco would involve vexatious interference with the people, the cost of collection being out of proportion to their amounts. Even an increase of the salt tax would be preferable. A succession duty would also be impracticable from the difficulties of imposition. It is not easy to see how the burden of increased taxation could be made to rest on those most justly subject to it, or how the increased revenue could be produced except in a manner opposed to sound principles of taxation. To estimate without reviewing the action of the Government of India in a manner beyond our province, although we feel most strongly the necessity, we are not in a position to conclude the economies in the administration are possible. The Government of India has long acted on a sound principle in charging capital with outlay on productive work. The Government of India in their despatch of 21st June, 1892, expressed the opinion that when it became clear that the Brussels Conference was unlikely to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, and if a direct agreement between India and the United States was unattainable, that they should at once close their mints to the free coinage of silver, and arrange to introduce a gold standard. The Report concludes with the remarkable passage, which I wired textually yesterday.

PRESS OPINIONS.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 27.

Both the *Pioneer* and the *Morning Post* approve of the Currency Amendment Act.

The *Pioneer* says : " At last a plunge has been taken, and a decisive measure of change in the currency system towards which events have been steadily pressing the Government of this country for the last fifteen years, and which in its 'two-fold' organization it was so 'ill-adopted' for dealing with has been suddenly passed into effect—suddenly but none too soon. The scheme for the closure of Mints to the private coinage of silver together with the admission of gold as a legal tender at a fixed ratio to the rupee has been before the public for many years, and fully criticised as it has been it has emerged from the whirlwind of the currency controversy at any rate far less shaken than any of the competing proposals. It is true that it involves a loss to India of an automatic system of currency, but the benefits of that system have not been so large that we can afford to relinquish it with some equanimity while the situation promised with every certainty that the longer this theoretical advantage was clung to the more appalling were the evils in which it would submerge the country. We have passed instead, by Monday's legislation under an inconvertible monopoly, a standard phrase, which is formidably sound, and which it cannot be denied as open to formidable objections. But the best possible apology that can be made for the change is that it should have received sanction of a body like Lord Herschell's Committee, which certainly would never have been brought to the conviction of the necessity for 'tampering' with the standard, except under the clearest demonstration that the policy of leaving things alone and waiting upon events was one that was not possible."

The *Post* says these measures will no doubt secure stability, though whether that stability will be permanent is open to question.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 27.

The *Englishman* does not commit itself to any definite opinion on the closing of the Mints, but thinks that the measure is a clear victory for the reformers and fully warranted by the present condition of silver, and congratulates the Hon. Mr. Mackay and his friends in the Currency Association on the result.

The *Statesman* also welcomes the measure and deplores the mournful incapacity and inactivity of the Government for the past seventeen years, and predicts attraction of English capital to India, steadying of exchange, and improvement in value of the Indian Government Paper Securities in England.

The *Daily News* approves of the measure, criticises the abruptness of its introduction severely, expresses grave doubts of the justice of raising the sterling price of the rupee at a single bound, and draws attention to the serious check to the export trade, and the loss inflicted on importers on the current transactions. Another catastrophe will be the sudden fall in the price of silver, though it does not follow the demand in India, that metal will diminish.

The *Capital* takes the same view, and thinks the rise should have been gradual.

MADRAS, JUNE 27.

The resolution in the exchange has demoralised the local markets and arrested business. Haste shown by the Government in rushing the Act through the Council in one sitting and the immediate closing of the Mints are subject to adverse comment. Sovereigns are quoted locally at Rs. 15-12.

Public opinion so far as has been manifested approves of the steps taken by the Government in the matter of the Currency Act, though there is a strong party opposed to the action taken.

The *Mail*, while admitting the necessity of the action on the part of the Government, takes exception to the unseemly haste in rushing through the Amendment Coinage Act in one sitting. Why such a profound secrecy was maintained and a mine suddenly sprung upon the people yesterday, is a matter for grave comment, and savours of too much autocracy which might have been expected under the Russian regime ; but is altogether un-English.

The *Madras Times* is opposed to the whole scheme of the Government in giving the rupee an artificial value, and foretells a serious loss to the Indian trade.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SILVER SHUT OUT FROM THE INDIAN MINTS.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

In reply to a question in the Commons Mr. Gladstone stated that the Government of India were free to admit the silver already shipped to India to free coinage if they think fit.

The Press generally approve the decisions arrived at regarding silver.

THE GOING DOWN OF THE VICTORIA.

Reuter's correspondent at Beyrout states that after the Victoria had collided with the Camperdown, Admiral Tryon turned the ship towards the land, in the hope of being able to run her ashore. All the sick and the prisoners were brought on deck.

Her bow, however, soon began to sink, and thereupon Admiral Tryon ordered a general *sauve qui peut*. He remained himself on the bridge until the vessel turned over and sank.

Two tremendous explosions followed her going down.

THE CHOLERA AT MECCA.

One thousand deaths from cholera took place at Mecca yesterday.

THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN.

M. Decrais, Ambassador at Vienna, has been appointed French Ambassador in London.

THE PONTEFRACT ELECTION.

Mr. Hussey, the Liberal Candidate, has been elected for Pontefract, defeating Mr. Lees, the Conservative Candidate, by a majority of thirty-two. This election was caused by the unseating of Mr. Reckitt for bribery.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 27.

The B. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 16th instant, left here for Bombay, at 9 p.m., yesterday, and the s. s. Oceana for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The Bombay Mails of the 9th instant arrived a Brindisi yesterday.

COLONEL YATE'S CAMP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

Lieutenant-Colonel Yate and Lieutenant Napier are both suffering from fever.

The Surgeon of the Khorassan Agency has left Meshed to join Colonel Yate's camp, on the Afghan Border.

THE RESIDENCY OF PERSIAN GULF.

Mr. J. Crawford, Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, will officiate as Resident of Persian Gulf on his return from privilege leave.

THE HYDERABAD IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

Captain Jones is reported as having arrived at Hyderabad, on the 23rd instant. Assisted by Colonel Nevill, Major Gough, and Major Afsur Junj, he is now engaged in selecting men and horses from the existing regular forces, to form the Imperial Service Troops of the Nizam ; none but State subjects will be selected.

REINFORCEMENT FOR CENTRAL AFRICA.

Lieutenant Manning, of the 1st Sikhs, has, we believe, been selected to proceed to Central Africa immediately with 100 additional Sikhs required by Mr. Commissioner Johnson. Captain Edwardes is still on duty there.

AN AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

An agricultural confluence will be held in Simla in October next.

THE WEATHER IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 27.

Very heavy weather is prevailing at the head of the Bay of Bengal. A pilot brig was blown off her station ; and several outward-bound vessels have put back.

SIMULTANEOUS CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMEDABAD, JUNE 27.

At a meeting, held to-day, organised by the Gujerat Sabha, with the Hon. Mr. Ranchhodlal as president, the managing committee was requested to hold a public meeting, supporting the simultaneous examination resolution, and arrange for the next Provincial Conference.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

HOW BOMBAY TRADE STANDS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS.

AN APPEAL TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE VICEROY.

THE excitement caused in the Bombay commercial circles by the action of the Viceroy's Council had by no means subsided yesterday, and on all hands, bankers, exporters, importers, brokers, and traders were evidently uncertain as to the future, and unable to say exactly what the vital change in currency would lead to. The fixing of the rupee and the prospective gold standard are facts which undoubtedly have for the moment at least unhinged trade. But amongst the oldest and most experienced merchants there was a mingled feeling of thankfulness and doubt—thankfulness that at last the currency of the country is a certain quantity—doubt as to its precise effects on trade. None were prepared to say how Indian trade will fare in the future, but almost all were agreed that trade will recover its balance and adjust itself.

Of course the cotton industry of Bombay is first in importance, and with a view to ascertaining what its future is likely to be with a 1s. 4d. rupee our representative interviewed the leading millowners. Mr. George Cotton spoke of the probable effects with reluctance, for, as he rightly remarked, it is impossible to set down on paper what the ultimate result will be, or where the balance of trade will find its level. " I don't think," he said, " that in the long run injury will be done to our trade. We are now exactly in the same position as Lancashire. China must still have its yarn, and it can only be spun to advantage with our cheap cotton. Again trade will right itself and resume its old balance by the fact that the fall in exchange between India and China will be practically met by the fall in the price of cotton in India. For example, about the lowest point reached for three months was 1s. 2¾d., whilst the price to-day is 1s. 4d., a difference of about 8 per cent., thus cotton should depreciate a like percentage by reason of the rise in exchange. The remitting rate from Hongkong was Rs. 221 for one hundred dollars, whilst to-day it is Rs. 200, a difference of about ten per cent. We, therefore, lose in yarn ten per cent., whilst we gain in exchange eight per cent. In a fixed exchange there is the advantage of knowing what the price of cotton will be—that is without taking into consideration the fluctuation of the market—and machinery, coal, and stores will be cheaper. The great difficulty to my mind is judging what ultimately the trade with China will be. Hitherto variations in exchange between India and China have only been nominal, and have not created much difficulty. We know if silver is low China gets more for its tea and silk, and in consequence it is able to pay more for its yarn, and we reap the advantage. Whilst I am in much doubt as to what our trade with China will be, we still have, however the reassuring fact that when our rupee was at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. we were doing just as large a trade with China as when the rupee was at its lowest ebb. Of course we must consider what the future of silver will be, for on it will depend our dealing with countries with a silver standard. If it drops considerably I am unable to conjecture what will take place. China must have its yarn, and I have no doubt that trade will ultimately balance itself, and our dealings with that country will be made as profitable as in the past. I do not think that the new Act has in any way played into the hands of Lancashire mill-owners, for they will be in no better position then we are and owing to the fall in the price of cotton we will have lost none of our advantage. I look with favour upon a staple rupee."

It will be remembered that throughout the currency agitation the Bombay Millowners were silent.

Our representative also saw Mr. Sassoon J. David, but his tone was not so hopeful as that of Mr. Cotton. Mr. David took a pessimistic view of the situation and was strong in the belief that the promised gold standard would never succeed. " India," he said, " is pre-eminently, a silver-using country, and the native would never take to gold." The opinion however, that the new scheme would not work, did not apply altogether to the industry with which he is more particularly associated. Mr. David's views with regard to the mill industry are hopeful, and he, like Mr. Cotton, was inclined to the belief that India's export of yarn to China would not be materially affected. He did not believe that the Manchester people could compete with India in that market, and the only effect that the enhanced price for yarn could have would be that the consumption might to some extent be checked.

Mr. David threw a side-light on the mill question, which is not without interest. " If," he said, " as has been stated, the 1s. 4d. rupee causes any tightness in the money market in India, many of the mills, which are now not in a very sound financial condition, may fare badly and come to grief." Mr. David hazarded an opinion on the whole question of trade, and in this respect he expressed his fear that the new scheme would not work. " A gold standard," he said, " is all very well, but at present Government is only prepared to receive and not to give that metal in exchange for Rs. 15 per sovereign. This important fact in one case had not come home to an enterprising native merchant, for immediately after receiving the intelligence of the action of the Viceroy's Council, on Monday, he wired off to Calcutta for two lakhs of rupees worth of gold at the rate of Rs. 15. It is believed the gentleman is still waiting a reply." Turning again to our trade with China, Mr. David considered Government would suffer in its opium dealings with that country. Already the export of opium was decreasing and with a high-priced rupee the exports were likely still further to decrease, and China's own production of opium would extend and ultimately push Indian opium out of the market. If the stability in silver was universal there would be no difficulty, but India had now to face the fluctuating dollar.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS.

On the face of things no one has suffered to the extent the Exchange Banks have done by the closing of the mints and the fixing of the rupee at 1s. 4d. Their great grievance is that the action of Government in closing the mint in Bombay in the manner in which they have done, has entailed serious loss. The silver in Bombay and that at present on its way to India amounts to £1,240,000 and the loss on this metal, the difference between a 1s. 2¾d. rupee and a 1s. 4d. is roughly fifteen lakhs of rupees. The Indian Government has not as yet indicated any remedy for this grievance and the Exchange Banks in London yesterday, made an appeal to the India Office with the object of getting the Indian Government to receive silver landed and in transit to India before the passing of the Act. The grounds for dissatisfaction are as follows :—Silver was tendered at the Mint on Monday at ten in the morning for coinage, and the Mint Master refused the metal without notice of any kind. It is submitted the action of the Mint Master was taken before the Act amending the Currency Laws was passed by H. E. the Viceroy in Council at Simla and long before an Act was expected, and, it is contended, it is at variance with the statements made by her Majesty's Government in the House of Commons and with the action of the Indian Consol at Home who allotted on Monday drafts on India as low as 1s. 37-32d. The Banks are, therefore, placed in a serious position with regard to the large amount of silver belonging to them, either in Bombay or on its way to India, and it means if the Mint continues to refuse to accept it, a serious loss in exchange, besides the loss on the locked-up capital which can only be utilised in other silver-using countries. The silver represents the cost of yarn, opium, and other exports, the value of which the exporters have already received or are under contract to receive from the Banks under the old regime of the rupee at 1s. 2¾d. It is looked upon as an injustice if it is contemplated by the Government that the loss should fall on the Banks which for long have supported the weight of the export and import trade of the country. Another contention against the action of Government is that when any Government makes any sudden change in its fiscal arrangements, and is unable to give notice of it, it is usual to protect those who suffer by such change.

Until the Banks know what is to become of their silver it is impossible to say to what extent the Banks will be affected. There is one thing however, it will do away with, much of the speculative element and the volume of business is not likely to be so great. The practice in the future will be instead of importing silver and getting it coined, Banks that are in need of money will send home for Consols and get them at 1s. 4d.

The opinion in banking circles generally as to the rise in the rupee, is that business with silver-using countries will decrease, and also that it will tend to hasten the repeal of the Sherman Act.

MEETING OF EXCHANGE BANK MANAGERS.

Yesterday afternoon, a meeting of the managers of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, National Bank of India, and the Chartered Bank, took place for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken with regard to the uncoined silver in Bombay and that in transit.

After discussing the situation, it was resolved to telegraph to H. E. the Viceroy, drawing the attention of the Government to the large amount of silver in Bombay and in transit, and submitting that unless such silver was received by the Mint for coinage enormous losses would be sustained and praying for an early reply. It was further decided not to take any further steps with regard to the silver until a reply was received from the Viceroy.

THE NATIVE BROKERS.

The opinion amongst native brokers as to the amended Currency Laws was pretty equally divided between those who had speculated and gained and those who had speculated and lost—the former favouring the Act and the latter condemning it.

Most of the brokers claimed that they had rightly anticipated the situation. They look favourably on the fixing of the rate between the rupee and sovereign, and anticipate that Government Paper will still rise.

PROFESSIONALISM IN FOOTBALL.

CONTINUING his letter published yesterday on the above subject, our sporting correspondent writes :—Of course, it is a matter of opinion, but in considering the future of football I do not think these high salaries are for the good of the game. They are at least a forced product. The sport has developed to rapidly, and keen competition for players has undoubtedly advanced the wages of the paid men. The clubs, moreover, have been able in a large measure to meet the men in consequence of the generous support of the public, but there are limits in both directions—that is to say, both of the wages list and to the " gate " receipts. At the inception of the professional movement no very extravagant honorariums were demanded or given. The famous team which settled in Preston in 1883-84-85, and has ever since been known to fame as Preston North End, was obtained on an average of £2 per week per player. The highest paid man in the Preston team at that time was the sturdy half-back John Graham, who received £2 10s. It is one of the boasts of Tom Watson, the energetic secretary of Sunderland, that he brought together the famous Wearside eleven by paying on an average a salary of 30s. per week, and to no player did he give a retainer, at the time of the engagement, of more than £10—a sum which, as we all know, is the limit allowed by the League. If combinations of the sterling character of Sunderland and Preston could be obtained at such comparatively slight cost in those days it cannot be impossible to procure men of ability even now at something like these rates. It only requires united and honourable action, and a concerted plan of campaign on the part of clubs to bring wages down to a paying level.

What would I suggest ? That is a question which I will promptly proceed to answer. The League should fix a standard price for professional players—say £2 10s. per week, with a small bonus in the way of talent money for wins. This would give clubs a chance of paying their way and remaining solvent. The great aim and end of clubs should however be the abolition of summer salaries. Can anyone advance a reason—a sound, solid, sensible reason—why clubs should pay their professionals a handsome sum for four months of the year when they are prohibited, for the good of the game and themselves as well, from playing matches. It is very seldom indeed that a cricketer is paid during the winter, and it is rare indeed that professional sportsmen are remunerated at all for doing absolutely nothing. I would not object to bestowing some slight acknowledgments upon men for practices in August, but payments in May, June, and July should be rigidly opposed. Take a club like Aston Villa. Their balance-sheet proves that the committee have to be absolutely sure of over £37 per week during playing time to meet the players' wages alone. If football players reply that they are paid during the summer to keep themselves fit and well for next winter's work I can only respond with the palpable absurdity that in no other business—for football is a business to them—are men rewarded for keeping themselves in a condition which will enable them to earn a livelihood. The whole system is rotten, and is, as I have suggested, already the result of the enormously rapid growth of professional football. If it is said that £2 10s. per week is insufficient, I retort that it is open to these men to earn money if they care to obtain situations. It was never intended that footballers should degenerate into idlers and loungers from week end to week end, and in most cases it would not be difficult for footballers to obtain work as artisans—for most of them are handicraftsmen of some kind—if they tried to do so. I am well aware that masters have an objection to engage men who are at the beck and call of a club secretary, but at any rate I feel sure that a large percentage of players could be "in harness," if they were willing to work. And I am certain that work would not spoil their play as much as sauntering about from week to week, and to often spending hours in hotels. Success at football is not compatible with diurnal basking in the sunny smiles of some fair Hebe of a barmaid. I have written this much as I conceive in the true interests of the future of football.

IMPURE WATER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The impure water supplied to the public for days past leads me to trouble you with this letter, with a request to allow it a space in your to-morrow's issue in the hope of awakening the persons in authority from their slumber. When the very sight of it affects the eye, I cannot possibly imagine how the general public can accept it as drinking water. Just at this moment the question arises in my mind whether the members of the Corporation do without it as well the Municipal Commissioner. All this can be well managed by the people in the position of the Municipal Commissioner and such others, but what about the poor man who cannot even afford to have the cheapest substitute, say a bottle of soda-water to quench his thirst ? I think the only course left to him to avoid this most impure water is to revolt against Nature. Is this, then, all the result of spending extravagantly an enormous sum of money after water-works ? To say in the mildest terms, this is scarcely creditable to the Municipality of the standing of Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

MERWANJEE FRAMJEE GADIALLY.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O steamer Assam, with English mails of June 16, left Aden at 9 p. m. on Monday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay Harbour at 7 a.m. on Sunday. The Assam, which communicated at Aden with the Oceana, brings the following passengers :—

From London : Mr. P. E. F. Keatch, Dr. Ireland, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. A. M. Clark, Mr. J. Conder, Mr. J. G. Barclay, Mr. Henry Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Eliot. Mr. Collinson Shorrock, Sir W. Jardine, Fleet Engr. J. Moysey, Mr. H. E. Kitcat, Chief Engr. J. G. Stevens, Mr. J. Stafford, Mr. Wareham, Mr. Barratt, Mr. G. May, Capt. J. S. Winter.

From Brindisi : Mr. S. Tremearne, Mr. and Mrs. H. Le Mesurier, Mr. J. P. Phythian, Capt. B. Upperton, Mr. J. A. Crawford, Col. D. M. Campbell, Surg-Lieut-Col. B. M. Blennerhassett, Mr. A. Bewley, Mr. C. Laurie Johnstone, Mr. F. C. Henniker, Capt. Cordue, Major Moller, Mr. J. L. Orr, Mr. W. H. Lee, Major S. C. F. Pelle, Hon. H. Coptown, Mr. S. I. Grosham, Col. Curtois, Mr. C. H. Bushe.

For Madras : Mr. Gunther, Miss Morgan.

For Kurrachee : Mr. J. Murray.

THE POONA BOATING FATALITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 26.

CONSIDERABLE excitement prevails here owing to the bodies of the unfortunate officers not being yet recovered. The banks of the river are being carefully watched below the Bund. Shortly after daybreak the police were astir all down the river, but no traces could be found of the men or the boat. Later on, news came that fragments of the Una and finally the whole of the pieces had been found at the village of Wadgaon, which is situate about five miles below the Bund. Later on in the day news came that one of the bodies had been found near a village, situate in a bend of the river, about four miles down, called Mundwa. On driving down there and instituting inquiries it was found that nothing was known of the matter there. The police received further information that a body had been found at Munzai, some eight or nine miles down but the story proved equally false. The three officers appear to have been popular. Whilst one of them, Lieutenant Sutton, was undergoing a course in signalling the other two had run down from Mhow for ten days' leave, and arrived in Poona, on Wednesday last. The fact which has come to light since that the unfortunate gentlemen were out with a Captain of their own regiment in the same boat on Saturday last, and narrowly escaped the fate which they met on Sunday last sounds surprising. The Una was considered a good boat ; she was from all accounts a light one, but she stood no chance of getting across the stream in the then state of the current and wind. It is still believed that the bodies will be found near the Bund amid the inextricable series of rocks below it, and the police are carefully watching the spot.

The search for the bodies of the unfortunate officers still continues, but without result. Early this morning two batteries of field artillery went down to the river, and having been drawn on the ground facing the Bund Gardens, and between the Bund itself and the Fitzgerald Bridge fired six rounds of blank across the water, but nothing came of it. Thence they removed to a spot below the bridge and fired again, but the experiment proved fruitless. It may be remembered that in a similar sad accident in 1881 when Lieutenant Faulkner and Dr. Prendergast were drowned in a sailing boat the firing of artillery across the stream was partly successful.

This morning one of the local papers comes out with a new version of the accident in its editorial column, which contradicts the account given by its own reporters, and also its local contemporary. The three officers started from the Boat Club and tacked across the river. Tacking back again the wind dropped, and the current took them down the river. On seeing this they lowered the sail, took out the sculls, and actually rowed close up to the Bund steps, where they were in slack water, and could easily have made their way up under the bank, instead of which they started off to row straight across stream, almost 20 yards above the Bund.

Any person who saw the state of the stream on Sunday afternoon shortly after the accident would find it hard to believe it possible that a light sailing boat could have crossed and re-crossed the impetuous current which was rushing down the river with the very strong wind blowing at the time in the same direction as the current itself. The District Superintendent of Police, Major Macpherson, who has been at great pains to examine the native fishermen and others who witnessed the accident discredits the story referred to ; and although the version he has been able to obtain varies in one or two trifling details, it confirms the material facts already reported.

JUNE 27.

The body of 2nd-Lieutenant the Hon'ble H. P. Verney was found this afternoon at a village called Mundwa, situate four miles down the river. The deceased was conveyed at once to the Ghorpury Auxiliary Hospital, where a formal inquiry was held with the object of ascertaining the cause of the death. Surgeon-Major Bull certified that the cause of the death was asphyxia by drowning. Major Paget, 7th Hussars, Acting Military Secretary to the provincial Commander-in-Chief, identified the body as of Lieutenant the Hon'ble H. P. Verney of his regiment. The body was well preserved, though it had been in water for forty-eight hours, and free from external injuries, with the exception of a few bruises. The right arm was bent over the head holding the shirt, and the braces were slipped from the shoulders. The right sleeve link of the shirt was undone, but the collar tie was intact. Deceased evidently died struggling to release himself from his clothes. The tweed trousers were slightly torn. The merino socks bore the deceased's name. The body will be buried with military honours to-morrow afternoon, the officers of the deceased's regiment coming down from Mhow to attend the funeral. The military authorities have decided to drag the river below the Bund at daybreak to recover the other bodies.

Major Macpherson, District Superintendent of Police, has taken the statements of five natives, who actually witnessed the accident. They all tell practically the same story, which is as follows :—They saw the sailing boat with three officers cross from the boat-house to the north side of the river. The boat then turned to go back, but was caught in the gust of wind and taken close to the Bund. One officer then lowered the sail, while the other two took oars and commenced rowing, but it was too late to avert the disaster, and the boat, with all the three officers went over the Bund. The boat, with the occupants, appeared again after falling over the Bund, and it was then sucked in towards the fall beneath the Bund. One officer then jumped out of the boat, while the other two, with the boat, disappeared beneath the fall and were never seen again. The man who had jumped out appeared again soon afterwards, and swam towards the bridge, but just as he reached one of the piers of the seventh arch of the bridge, he was carried under by the current. Two native fishermen went to his assistance, but he sank before they could get near him. One witness declares that while the boat was going over the Bund, one officer jumped out, but when the boat reappeared below the Bund he again got into the boat, but quitted it again immediately he saw it was being dragged under the fall.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the question of simultaneous examinations in India and in England for the Indian Civil Service has again come to the front, I shall be obliged if you, or any of your readers, will kindly favour me with an expression of views on the following points :—

1. Will such a system give advantages to any particular classes of native community over the other ?

2. Would the successful candidates in competition in India be regarded by the general public as occupying a position equal to that of their English brethren who enter the Service through open competition in England ?

3. Will such examination endanger, in the long run, the British rule in India ?

4. Should the candidates in England and in India compete with one another and be selected in the order of merits, or should a certain number of appointments be reserved for competition to the candidates at the respective examinations ?

I have my own views in this important matter, but I am not prepared to put them before the public just now.—Yours, &c.,

AN ASSISTANT COLLECTOR.

Ruthagiri, June 24.

HINDU REMARRIAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Please allow me to make one correction in my letter, dated 16th instant, which is published in your issue of the 23rd instant. The age of the bride should have been put as 12 and not 10, as I have through mere inadvertence put it. I regret the oversight, and hasten to correct the error to save myself from the charge of wilful misrepresentation. This is my excuse for requesting you to insert this. I may, however, add that this altered age does not perceptibly improve the case for the gentleman in question who

NEWS OF THE DAY.

From a resolution of the Bengal Government, it appears that the estimated expenditure on the Kidderpore docks during the present year is nearly thirteen lakhs in excess of the estimated receipts.

The bodies of three murdered Pathans have been found lying in the vicinity of Quetta in the past fortnight. One was found near the Volunteer rifle butts, another close to the village of Regi, and the third near the Railway Institute. The perpetrators have not been traced.

The plaint filed by the Raja of Mymensingh against Mr. R. A. D. Phillips, the late Magistrate, prays, first, for damages in the amount of Rs. 50,000, to be recovered from the defendant for malicious prosecution; and, secondly, for damages to the amount of Rs. 10,000 caused by Mr. Phillips breaking down the compound wall of the Raja's palace and cutting a ditch through it.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 17th June were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 72,476 and for goods, &c., Rs. 1,25,306, other earnings (estimated) *nil*, making altogether Rs. 1,97,782-0-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 235-7-3. During the corresponding week in 1892 the receipts were Rs. 1,81,206-2-2, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 215-11-7.

The Bank of Madras shares are now in good demand at Rs. 992-8 to Rs. 997-8, and some were sold at the latter price yesterday. There appears to be every prospect of the price touching Rs. 1,000 before the half-yearly dividend is declared.

The export work at Keamari is in full swing just now, and as many as ten to fifteen train loads of grain find their way there daily. For want of shed accommodation piles of grain have been stacked in the open all over the Port Trust and Railway premises.

Our friends in Colombo, writes a contemporary, are complaining of the Postal irregularities of their mail letters, which are brought to them weekly in the steamers. It may comfort their souls to know that they are not peculiar in their grievance, as it is the same all over India. John Smith, No.—Blank Street, Calcutta may be *printed* on an envelope in the largest type, and yet will the post try and see to how many places they can send that letter before they actually try whether it doesn't belong to John. They first of all perhaps send it to Lahore. The Baboo there writes "try Simla" on the envelope—on it goes; the Simla man seems to think this is a joke, so, just out of gladness of heart, he puts "not known, try Bombay." Bombay passes it on with "return Head Office." Even then it doesn't seem to be able to find its way back, but gets lost at some little wayside station like Bumblepuppygunge. It stays there for a bit and then gets found again and sent on with "Try Canning Street" inscribed on it, and after going the round of every post office in Calcutta, it eventually is handed to John Smith, who is thereupon requested to pay excess postage.

It is said (so *Woman* states) that the Queen has been very much annoyed by the Royal Academy having rejected a portrait of the Princess Beatrice painted by a certain lady artist. The custom when a picture is sent in, marked "by command of the Queen," is to write to her Majesty's private secretary, to ascertain if the Royal authority has been really given. On this occasion the Royal Academy secretary's letter is supposed to have been overlooked. As no reply was received the picture was rejected, although actually "commanded."

After forty-six years' experience of the abolition of capital punishment, Michigan has decided to re-erect the gallows by a vote of more than two to one in the House of Representatives, and this decision is confidently expected to secure the concurrence of the Senate. The change in the public sentiment appears to have been hastened by the murder of a keeper in the State prison by a convict who was under sentence to life imprisonment for the murder of his own mother, but the main cause for the change in popular feeling is, it is stated, the large number of murders, many being of a peculiarly atrocious nature, in the State of late years. Another determining cause was the demonstration that,owing to the abuse of the pardoning power, a sentence of imprisonment for life in Michigan is practically tantamount on an average to only ten years.

A good story of the pride of race of the Sikhs comes from Chitral. At first it was thought that so small a body as fifty Sikhs might not quite like having to venture without support into an unknown country so far as Chitral; but any apprehension under this head was removed when, on receipt of the order, one straping young Sikh turned to a comrade with a grin and the remark: "I wonder what the Chitralis will think when they see fifty-five young fellows like us walking about the place?" They did walk about the place—as if it belonged to them—and the Chitralis were quite as full of admiration as the young Sikh had evidently expected they would be.

Truth says that Mdme. de Kalomine, the morganatic wife of the late Grand Duke of Hesse, from whom she was divorced under circumstances which caused a European scandal, has just been married to one of the Secretaries of the Russian Embassy at Berlin, who is to be forthwith transported to Lisbon. Mdme. de Kalomine has a large annuity from the Grand Duke of Hesse (or from the Queen?), which was settled on her when the divorce took place, just nine years ago.

The Rochdale Pioneers, the first and the oldest of the Co-operative Societies, are in a difficulty. They have more money than they know what to do with. They pay a liberal interest on members' share capital, and this capital is so large that the interest is a serious drain on the funds. They are now trying to devise a scheme which will lead members to withdraw some portion of their savings. Figures which have been ascertained show that the old trouble still exists. Members with the largest investments seem to join more for the sake of the profitable interest and the advantage of the newsrooms and the libraries than for the co-operative buying and selling, which is at the root of the system. The average expenditure of members with £10 in the society is £6 6s. a quarter. As the investment increases the purchases go down. A £50 member spends only £5 6s., and the business of a £100 member drops to £4 8s. As there are nearly two thousand members with £100 to their credit, the position is serious for the society. These working-men co-operators appear to be pretty well-to-do.

The Monkey's Palace at the Jardin des Plantes, a Paris correspondent says, has just received an ourang-outang from Borneo. Baba, as he has been christened, is four years of age, that is to say, in the pride of man, or, rather, monkeyhood, and is in splendid condition. A small monkey, a macacus, has been placed in his cell to keep him company. This kind attention will somewhat prevent depression of spirits, to which the highest species of monkeys often succumb; but there is small chance of his escaping consumption, which in this climate is the scourge of his race.

Mr. Joseph Newton, late of the Royal Mint, who has a knack of making the subject of coin interesting, has written to explain the existence of those "cracked" sovereigns—suspicious, yet good and legal coin of the realm—which most people come across once or twice in a lifetime. It is observed that all coins struck at the Mint are cut from metal which has been previously rolled down from thick cast bars to thin flimsy ribands. Castings, however, may have air-bubbles within them, not visible to the eye, and these when compressed by rolling become elongated in the ribands. Then the ribands have to be punched, or perforated from end to end, in order to extract from them blank coins. These may, to all outward appearance, be perfect, yet some of them perhaps have been cut from the hollow, or cracked parts of the fillets, and in that case the blanks will necessarily also be cracked, hollow, or, in Mint parlance, "dumb." In order to detect these defaulters a number of sharp-eared and sharp-eyed ringing boys are employed. Ringing boys, however, are not infallible. We are reminded the Mint is always willing to exchange such coins for good pieces of money, and is even thankful to those who bring them back for re-melting.

ALLEGED CHARGE OF SWINDLING.

THE NAWAB AND THE MONEY-CHANGERS.

In the month of January, 1892, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, granted a warrant for the apprehension of Pundit Shunkernath Vishwambernath, on a charge of cheating Rustomjee Nusserwanjee, a money-changer, having his place of business in the Fort. As the accused was not in Bombay, the warrant could not be executed against him until Monday last, when the accused surrendered himself before the Magistrate, who ordered him to be released on bail. The following complaint, on the strength of which the Magistrate granted the warrant, had been filed by the complainant.

Rustomjee Nusserwanjee, in his information, stated: On the 28th January, 1892, a Mahomedan, who described himself as a Nawab, came to my shop in a carriage and pair between 11 a. m. and 12 noon, and asked me if I had some sovereigns, and on my replying in the affirmative he took out a paper from his pocket and pretended to read it. The Nawab talked with me in English, and from what he said I gathered that he wanted some sovereigns, notes, francs, napoleans, &c. I told him that I could give him about fifty sovereigns. He asked me to bring the sovereigns and accompany him to the shop of Huridas Lukhmidas, another money-changer, whose shop is on the Rampart Road, where, he said, he would buy some more sovereigns, and would pay me there. He and I then went to Huridas's shop and after he and Huridas had talked together in English, Huridas asked me to give him 50 sovereigns, and told me that he would include the cost of them in his account for the other sovereigns, that he was to supply to the Nawab. Huridas then took from his shop some notes, sovereigns, napoleons, &c., and Huridas, the Nawab, and I drove together to the Nawab's bungalow, at Mahalaxmi. We all alighted from the gharry and went in, and then Huridas gave my fifty sovereigns and his own to the Nawab. The Nawab counted them, and ordered his mehta to pay me and Huridas. The mehta and Huridas made up the account, and the former then began to search for the key of his box, and not finding it, went behind a screen to fetch it, but never returned. Huridas and I waited for about ten minutes, and as the mehta did not turn up, we called out "mehta, mehta," but no one answered, and then we removed the screen, but there was no one behind it. We searched the bungalow, but could find no trace of either the Nawab or the mehta. We then went to a European police officer and reported the matter to him. Under the circumstances I charge the said Nawab and the mehta (whose name I have not been able to find out), the former with the theft and cheating, and the latter with aiding and abetting the said Nawab, and pray that warrants may be issued, and that they may be dealt with according to law.

Huridas Lukhmichand, in his information, stated: I am a money-changer and my place of business is opposite the Esplanade Hotel, in the Fort. I know one Rustomjee Nusserwanjee. The day before yesterday he purchased five sovereigns, and paid me Rs. 75. Yesterday Rustomji again came to my shop in company of a gentleman who styled himself as Nawab, and was dressed in rich Oriental fashion. They came in a carriage and pair. I went up to their carriage and Rustomji informed me that his companion wanted Italian and English money. The so-called Nawab took out a piece of paper and after looking at it he said he wanted to change Rs. 4,350 in English notes and gold and Rs. 4,100 into Italian notes and gold; and Rs. 250 into Italian and English silver money. I told him that it would take me half-an-hour to get that amount ready. The Nawab and Rustomjee promised to return within that time. I, in the meantime, brought from my house moneys and notes, and the Nawab and Rustomji came back, at about 12-30 o'clock. They then told me to go with them in their carriage to the Nawab's bungalow, at Clark Road, where they would pay me the money. After some hesitation I accompanied them, taking with me the gold and the English and the Italian notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,440, plus another quantity of the value of Rs. 3,000 in gold, notes and cash. We went into a house, on Clark Road, and there I counted the money, after making the necessary calculation in all, as follows:—240 sovereigns, £50 Bank of England notes, or £1,200 notes, and 5,500 Italian notes in prices of different denominations. This amount I handed to Rustomji, who handed it over to the Nawab. Having received the money the Nawab left, saying he was going to take his meals and that his mehta, a Gujerati Bunia, who was also there, would pay the money. The mehta pretended to be searching for his keys and also left, saying that the keys were with the Nawab, and that he would fetch them. Rustomji and I waited for about quarter of an hour, when I grew suspicious and mentioned my doubts to Rustomji, who consoled me by saying that I need not fear as the Nawab was a good man, and that only yesterday he had paid him Rs. 500 for jewellery and gold coins sold to him. On examination I found the house empty, and there was no one inside, and nobody could give any information about the so-called Nawab. I then took care not to allow Rustomji to escape, and reported the matter to the police, near the Parel Railway Station. Under the circumstances I charge Rustomji with cheating and with abetment of cheating, and pray for a warrant for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to Law.

AN ATROCIOUS MURDER AT ASWALI.

A correspondent writes.—Shortly before mid-night, on the 1st instant, the dead body of a man was found on the up-line with the head lying on the rails, near a small station,called Aswali, which is three stations from Egutpoori. Information was immediately given to the police and Mr. Jefferies, Inspector of Police, G. I. P. R., Bombay, Mr. Maidment, the Acting Superintendent of Police,G. I. P. R., at Poona, and the Railway Chief Constable from Egutpoori went down to inquire into the matter. On examining the body they found distinct marks of strangulation. It was subsequently ascertained that the name of the deceased was Patloo Tanajee, who was a resident of a village, called Nandoor, about a mile from the place where his dead body was found on the line. He had a young wife, named Parbattee, about eighteen years of age, and it was alleged that she had formed an attachment for another man, named Tatia Nujoo, of the same village. Parbattee's husband found out her infidelity, and began to ill-treat her on that account. She told her paramour of this, and eventually suggested to him that he should do away with her husband in some way or other. Tatia agreed to do this, and on the evening in question he went to Patloo's house,and sugge sted that they should go to the railway line, and get some old sleepers, which Patloo could use for repairing his house. Patloo accompanied Tatia, and when they had gone about half the distance they were met by Tatia's brother and two others, according to arrangement previously made by Tatia. Patloo was then thrown down and strangled with a rope that Tatia had brought, and the dead body was carried and placed on the line with the head on the rail so that if a train passed over it the marks of strangulation might not in all probability have been recognised, and it might have been supposed that deceased had committed suicide. Parbuttee, Tatia Nujoo, Luxia Najoo, Vittoo Rowjee, and Luxia Tookaram were arrested and charged by Inspector Jeffereis, under Sec. 302 I.P.C. before Mr. Heyward, Assistant Collector at Nasick, on the 8th instant, who after hearing the evidence committed all the accused to take their trial at the next District Sessions, at Nasick, on the 5th proximo. At the request of the Inspector Mr. Heyward offered a free pardon to Luxia Tookaram, who will be made Queen's evidence.

ANOTHER MURDER ON THE RAILWAY LINE.

On the morning of the 20th inst., about 5 o'clock, another dead body of a man, with the head severed from the body, was found between the rails in a siding in Egutpoori Station yard. Mr. Jefferies went to Egutpoori from Bombay for enquiry. This body also had marks of strangulation. A *post-mortem* examination was held by the Civil Surgeon, at Egutpoori, who is of opinion that death was caused by strangulation. Deceased's name was Bhikoo Sutpatel, about twenty years of age. He was in the service of a Marwaree, named Ramlal, who keeps a sweetmeat shop in the Egutpoori Bazaar. On the 18th inst. Ramlal missed Rs. 36 from a box in his shop. He suspected the deceased of the theft and had him arrested by the District Police, from whose custody he is said to have escaped, and was not heard of until his dead body was recovered on the line.

In the preface to a series of reports on dairy farming in Denmark, Sweden, and Germany, just issued by the Board of Agriculture, it is stated that a large increase in the importation of butter into the United Kingdom from Northern Europe, has taken place in recent years. Within the last ten years, the receipts of Danish butter in the ports of this country have risen nearly three-fold, or from 304,722 cwt. to 876,211 cwt., and those from Sweden, in a still greater ratio, or from 67,821 cwt. to 234,987 cwt.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Tuesday.

(Before Rao Bahadur Gunputrao Bhaskerjee, 2nd Judge.)

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT ON HINDOO LAW.

COOVERBAI VS. KESOWJI LALLJEE.

In this suit the plaintiff, who is an woman about 60 years of age, and who is the wife of the defendant, sought to recover from him the sum of Rs. 110, being the balance for monthly maintenance of the plaintiff for the twenty-five months, at the rate of Rs. 10 per month.

Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, and Mr. Ardesar Bejonji, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Kirkpatrick with Mr. Cawasji B. Setna represented the defendant.

His Honour in delivering judgment said:—One Cooverbai, aged 60, sued her husband Kessowjee Lalljee, aged 70, to recover Rs. 110, being the amount of monthly payments due to her from 1946 Assoo Wad 5th to 1949 Kartik Wad 4th (1st November 1890 to 8th November 1892) for twenty-five months at Rs. 10 a month, as per agreement of the husband, dated the 1st November 1890. Defendant has raised the following issues:—1. Agreement not good and binding under the Hindu law. 2. There is no consideration for the agreement. 3. Agreement, if good and binding under the Hindu Law, is rendered void by material alteration. 4. Agreement not admissible in evidence for want of stamp and registration. 5. Defendant denied the breach and alleged breach on the plaintiff's part. 6. Defendant denied that plaintiff had right to sue. Plaintiff appeared by her attorney Mr. Brown, and defendant appeared by his counsel Mr. Kirkpatrick, and he relied on the points marked Nos. 1 and 2 and 6, and cited principally West and Buhler, page 254, note E. Mr. Kirkpatrick also suggested that the document was not executed by the defendant. On this point I hold it was executed, because the amounts paid under it have appeared in the books which have been inspected by him. With reference to the first point, whether under the Hindoo law there is consideration to support this document, West and Buhler in their Hindoo law, third edition, Vol. 1, page 254, note E, remark:—"The contracts which have sometimes been relied on even if consistent with the relation of husband and wife must, in nearly all cases, fail through the operation of the principles embodied in sections 14 and 16 of the Indian Contract Act IX of 1872 and the Indian Evidence Act I of 1872, section 111. See Narbadabhai vs. Mahadeo Narayan, I. L. R., 5 Bombay, 99, and the references. In England there can be no contract between husband and wife; Legard vs. Johusa, 3 Ves. 352, 359; nor can any agreement between them alter her legal capacity as a married woman; Marshal vs. Rutton, 8 I. R., 545. The same rules hold under the Hindoo law, by which the wife's dependence and the husband's dominion and obligations are as strongly recognized as by the English law, and in a way remarkably analogous to it. Refers to Dr. Gooroodas Bannerji in his Tagore Law Lectures on the Hindu law of marriage and Stridhan, pp. 114-16. I now proceed to notice the legal consequence of marriage under the Hindoo law, and first, those relating to the persons of the parties. It follows from the very nature of the matrimonial relation that the husband and the wife must each be entitled to the society of the other, as one of the express conditions in the nuptial vow of the Hindoos that each party is to become the associate of the other. Accordingly, Manu declares:—"Let mutual fidelity continue till death" "Let a man and woman united by marriage, constantly beware, lest at any time disunited they violate their mutual fidelity." And the separation by desertion or neglect of either party by the other without just cause, as an act punishable in this world and in the next. While the wife is directed to revere the husband as a god, the husband is likewise required to honor a virtuous wife. Nor is conjugal association limited to temporal purposes alone; religious rites are ordained in the Vedas to be performed by the husband in company with the wife. So sacred and peculiarly favoured is the association between man and wife in the eye of law, that our Penal Code, while punishing the harbouring of offenders generally, does not regard it an offence when the harbouring is by the husband or wife of the other. So far do the duties of the husband and the wife with respect to each other's person are reciprocal. But perfect equality of rights in the married couple has never yet been allowed by any system of law. Without denying the position maintained by some of the most advanced thinkers of our age, that conjugal society in equality is the ideal of society, it must be admitted that such equality is practically allowable only for persons of a high degree of culture and that, in the majority of cases some form of domestic Government is necessary to prevent disorder and discord, which would otherwise inevitably arise from the conflict of opposing wills, between equally supreme persons bound to live together. And, if there must be inequality, it is not difficult to see that it must be in favour of man, "in his hands," to use the language of Bentham "the power maintains itself." Give the authority to the woman, and every moment a revolt would break out on the part of her husband. This inequality was originally very great, but the tendency of society has been to reduce it, as far as possible. The Hindu law in respect of this inequality partakes to some extent, no doubt, of the character of other archaic systems; but, on the whole, as you will see in the end, it is far more equitable towards the female sex than most of those systems. As a rule, in the Hindu law, the state of women is one of perpetual tutelage. "Their fathers" says Manu, "protect them in childhood; their husbands protect them in youth; their sons protect them in age; a woman is never fit for independence." Youth in this text is explained by Kulluka to mean coverture. The same rule is laid down by other sages and adopted by authoritative commentators, such as Vijaneshwar and Sulpani. Accordingly, after marriage, a woman, whether a major or a minor, comes under the protection and guardianship of her husband. If the husband is himself by reason of minority or the like, under the authority of another, the wife comes under the control of that other. This is perhaps what is intended to be set out that by marriage a woman's "gotra" or connection by birth with her primitive stock, is by fiction of law supposed to be changed and she is regarded as affiliated to the "gotra" of her husband. It is a change of no consequence now, but seems to have meant at one time the transfer of a woman from the patriarchal authority of one family to that of another. This incident of marriage had its counterpart in the Roman law, by which the wife came under the Manus or authority of her husband by being supposed to become his daughter. Such being the Hindu Law, I hold there is no consideration to support the writing, vide sections 10, 11, 12 and 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Contract Act. Cooverbai in her evidence states I am upwards of 60 years' age. I was married when I was 11 years' old. My son has married a wife by the name of Mamoo. She has come to my house. Disputes arose. I complained about the conduct of my daughter-in-law. My husband assaulted me. He threatened to assault me. I went to my brother's house. I lived there fifteen days. My uncle's son and my son came to call me. I went nowhere. I wanted Rs. 20. Lakhmidas Khimji asked defendant to take me home. Defendant said he did not want me. Defendant agreed to pay Rs. 10 to me every month. After the settlement I lived with my husband. I produce the agreement A. I received Rs 10 every month. I accompanied my husband. I went to Calipalla and Dwarka; and in cross-examination she has said, I am living with my husband. I am a very good wife. I love my husband. I do not quarrel with my husband. My husband gave me Rs. 6 yesterday to be given to my grand-daughter's mother-in-law. Premjee Dhunji drew up agreement A. My brother Waljee is not on good terms with my husband." On the other hand Kesaoji states "Quarrels have arisen since the last two years. I attribute the quarels to Waljee. I demanded back ornaments from Waljee, hence the quarrels. All ornaments of my son's late wife are with Walji. Manji and I are joint. I never assaulted my wife. It was argued that the defendant having made payments under the agreement cannot now plead that it is unlawful. I do not consider this to be good. I do not find the consideration is lawful." Lastly, it was argued that the writing was not binding against the defendant inasmuch as there was material alteration. I do not consider the interpolation, viz., to pay Cooverbai during her lifetime, is such as would render the writing void. Alterations or additions which only express what the law would otherwise imply as the effect or construction of the instrument are immaterial to their validity. I do not consider the alteration a material one. The other points were not pressed on my attention. I dismiss the suit. This dismissal is contingent on the opinion of the High Court on the question whether there is lawful consideration under the Hindu law to support the agreement. If it is lawful, then my judgment would be reversed and a decree passed for the plaintiff. If it be held to be unlawful, my judgment would stand.

From the village of Miedzna, near Pless, there disappeared some eleven years ago the daughter (aged five) of respectable parents, named Lakassek. The girl, it has transpired, says the "Oberschlesische Anzeiger," had been taken away by a beggar-woman, who took the child through Galicia. In February of this year the woman was again soliciting alms in the market place of Tornow, and was seen to treat the girl with brutality. The market people requested the police to interfere, and the woman was apprehended and committed to prison. After a while the police traced the former dwelling of the child. Her parents were found, and she is now enjoying the comforts of her home.

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CRICKET.

CITY OF BOMBAY C. CLUB VS. ELPHINSTONE C. CLUB.

The season's cricket fixtures opened satisfactorily on Sunday, when the City Club encountered the strong side, which, with Mr. Cooper's exception, represented the Elphinstone Club, Messrs. Tapia and Mistry umpiring. The spin of the coin favoured the captain of the City Club, who elected to bat, but there was no preventing the rot that set in as the first wicket fell, and six wickets only realised 23 runs between them, but J. L. Billimoria, as indeed he generally does in troublous times, came to the rescue and, with the assistance of his junior namesake, carried the score to 75, and the later batsmen again failing, the innings closed for 76 runs, the credit of the two double-figure innings only standing to the Billimorias, the one scoring 20 and the other 18 runs. The batting of the Elphinstonians forms a rather sorry chapter of the match. Though crippled in their bowling resources, the City men fielded splendidly, and this proved too much for the opposite, wicket after wicket falling in quick time, and the eleven wickets in the end yielding only 58 runs. C. Patell (13) and D. D. Kanga (12) alone entered into double figures, and the latter's dashing cricket was about the only redeeming feature of the otherwise poor display of the side. Chinoy, for the Elphinstonians, and H. Billimoria trundled very well for their respective sides, the former taking seven wickets for 25 runs, and the latter, who kept a good length throughout, dislodging five wickets for a like number. In their next endeavour the City men looked up, and at the call of time 69 runs were got for six wickets, Reporter making 19, Dubash 18, and Engineer, who was very free, 13 runs. Mody's three wickets for 25 runs and Machlivala's three for 21 runs formed all the analyses of this innings, Bhaya and Saklat being far off the mark.

XI. Y. M. C. A. VS. ISLAM.

This, the first outside match of the season, was played on the Cooperage last Saturday, and ended in a victory for the former. The match commenced somewhat late owing to the tardiness of some of the Y. M. C. A. XI. in turning out, but ended in a most exciting finish. The Y. M. C. A. went in first, and scored 127 runs. C. S. Jackson (31), Herbert Clark (30), O'Brien (20 not out) and Boileau were the only ones who got into double figures—the former batted well. It was evident from the play of most of those representing the Y. M. C. A. that much practice was still needed to bring them up to anything like last year's form. The Islamites went in at 5 p.m., having just an hour to bat in, it having been agreed to draw stumps at six o'clock, a somewhat early hour at this time of the year. There was barely time for the Y. M. C. A. to put them out, but it was evident that they meant to do their utmost to win, and ably seconded the bowling of Messrs. James and Allan. It was not, however, until a few seconds before six that the last wicket of the Islamites fell—all out for 32 runs. Ebrahim R. was the only one to enter into double figures. James and Allan both bowled well, but the former was exceptionally good as will be seen from his analysis of six wickets for nine runs. The following are the scores:—

ISLAM.
1st Innings.

Ali Tyabjee, b James	0
M Ali, c James, b Allan	5
Sherkhan, c H Clark, b James	3
H C Tyabjee, c Sands, b James	3
Ibrahim R, b Allan	13
Abbas, b Allan	0
S C Tyabjee, b James	1
M Reza, c Leggatt, b James	0
B Kasarani, b Allan	2
J Ahmedi, b James	0
D Nansi, not out	0
Extras	8
Total	32

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
E James	56	9	6	6
J Allan	55	15	5	4

Y. M. C. A.
1st Innings.

C S Jackson, c Ali Khan, b S Tyabjee	31
R W Boileau, b A Tyabjee	13
W B Leggatt, b A Tyabjee	4
C James, l-b-w b Abban	2
H J Clark, c Hazarani, b S Tyabjee	30
C Aldridge, st Mirza Ali, b Sherkhan	9
J Waller, b S Tyabjee	5
J Allan, c Ebrahim, b S Tyabjee	0
A F O'Brien	20
E Sands, c and b Abban	3
C H Butler, b S Tyabjee	3
Extras	7
Total	127

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
A Tyabjee	85	43	1	2
Abban	100	22	10	2
Sherkhan	55	20	4	1
S C Tyabjee	75	35	1	5

THE XAVIERITES vs. THE ELPHINSTONIANS.

The above match was played on the Esplanade last Saturday between a picked up XI. of the present Xavierites and one of the present Elphinstonians. The following are the scores:—

THE XAVIERITES.

M Mehta, c Engineer	5
M R Parekh, b Engineer	13
B Motivala, l-b-w Engineer	4
Bunshaw, not out	21
Vakil P H, b Madan	0
S Mehta, b Engineer	1
Broker, b Engineer	3
S Antia, r Engineer	0
Birdy, b Engineer	1
N Sethna, w Engineer	7
Dhala, c Engineer	1
Extras	5
Total	61

THE ELPHINSTONIANS.

Shroff, r S Mehta	1
M Godrej, c F Vakil	22
K D Engineer, c S Mehta	27
B Sethna, l-b-w M Mehta	12
Sorab, w P Vakil	8
E Mody, c M Mehta	2
R Madan, not out	41
Karani, b M Mehta	14
Karni, not out	13
H Mulla, to bat.	
Simon, to bat.	
Extras	2
Total	115

The time being up, the Elphinstonians won the match by 3 wickets and 84 runs.

Church property stands on an entirely different footing from that of any other body in the realm. Neither land nor tithes, neither investments nor rents, have ever been given or bequeathed to the Church of England as such. Nay more, if any pious individual were desirous of presenting an estate or a sum of money to the Church of England he could not do it, for there is no such corporation to receive either the one or the other. He could give to any individual bishop, authorised community, or incumbent to be used in accordance with his wishes; but to the Church of England as a whole he could not leave it. This is, in effect, the history of all tithes and other temporal possessions of which the Church has become possessed. They were, in the first instance, given in order to provide for the ministrations of the Catholic religion in a certain place. Thus, a landowner, finding a population growing up in a district, and knowing that there was no means of their obtaining the sacraments and other offices of religion in their immediate neighbourhood, gave either the tithe of all produce on his estate, or a certain farm, for the support of a resident priest to minister to them. The peesent priest of that parish continues to enjoy the usufruct of the old landlord's bounty bestowed perhaps a thousand years ago. It belongs entirely to him, not to the Church as a corporate body, and if he does not carry out the terms on which he receives the endowment, the laws of Church and State provide a means by which he can be taken to task for his dereliction of duty. If the landowner had lived in more modern times he would have given money for the purpose of providing for the priest's stipend. But says the *Church Review* it matters not whether it be money or money's worth, the endowment attached to each parish is for the priest of that parish and for him alone, and not for the good of the whole Church of England.

An officer of a local branch of the Charity Organisation Society has discovered a family who are known to their neighbours as "the cleverest beggars in Batterses." The title appears to have been honestly, or rather dishonestly earned. Some two years ago this official's opinion was asked by a medical man regarding a family in that part, who seemed to be in great distress. The home was a miserable one, the children dirty and untidy, the father appeared to be always out of work, and it was difficult to see how the family managed to keep out of the workhouse. It was found, however, that at one and the same time they were in receipt of outdoor relief from the Guardians, and were getting help from the clergyman of the parish in which they lived, as well as from a large Dissenting chapel in the same district. The clever family were also being assisted by the Salvation Army and by members of the Church Army, whose meetings the man attended in a parish quite a mile away from his own home. Not long after this they left the district, but very soon news of them was received from another relief committee, to whom the man seems to have represented himself as "an infidel lately won over to Christianity."

THE DACOIT ATTACK ON MR. STERLING.

A correspondent writing from Thabeitkyin, on 28th May, says:—As to my telegram of the 12th ultimo, regarding Mr. Sterling, the new Telegraph Master in charge of Mogok station, who was attacked about 20 miles from here by dacoits on his journey with his family to his destination, it appears that the same gang had committed a dacoity two miles from Kin to the eastward only a few days previous, and being followed by some military police from Kin and Shweenyoungbin, had taken a south-westerly course over the mountain hill range turning thence to the northwest to Little Springs and on crossing the high road to Mogok came suddenly upon Mr. Sterling's transport. One of the dacoits armed with a rifle fired killing Mr. Sterling's servant, who was actually then out into two with the dahs by the other dacoits, taking from him at the same time all the money which he carried in a courier bag and belonging to his master. After having looted as much as they could conveniently carry with them, they pursued their way to the Ongdam Forest, but before reaching the latter the military police who had followed them steadily came upon and fired at them killing one of them, who afterwards turned out to be a well-known leader and of Shan extraction. The rest dispersed into the adjoining jungle. The band was about 20 strong. Had Mr. Sterling not started that morning from Kyouklebin at the early hour of 2 o'clock, but one or two hours later, he would not have encountered the dacoits. Ongdam forest is a favourite retreat of the dacoits, it being a hopeless task to follow them in that trackless wilderness to run them down.

THE LADY'S STORY.

Mrs. Sterling gives the followiug graphic narrative of the adventure:—

We left Thabeitkyin on the 8th morning (May), arriving at Webydoung late in the evening of the same day. I noticed some suspicious-looking men towards dusk and as the carts came up to them they disappeared. We had two Punjabis as escort to Webydoung. We left Webydoung next morning and remained in the Dak Bungalow at Chowklabin till the following morning. We intended leaving Chowklabin at 2 a. m. and my servant aroused us at that hour, but we were delayed till after three and I think left near 4 a. m. About 6 a. m., nearly two miles from Chowklabin, our carts, four in number, came to a halt. Myself, husband and children were in the first or leading cart with two Gurkhas. We went about 20 yards in front when the carts stopped and prepared to fire (a little turn in the road was the spot from which they looked) uphill to the left. I jumped out of the cart and went to see what the police were going to fire at, and the men signed to him to stand back as if they feared a volley would be fired from the enemy. One of the Ghurkhas, after taking a long aim, fired, and this was followed by yells from the hill. The other Gurkhas fired rapidly uphill while the cries from that direction seemed to increase. Both men now turned and ran away very fast. I remained in the cart with my children and my husband on the road near the cart. Suddenly the dacoits rushed on to the road; the leader with a dah outstretched in his right hand and a gun in the other hand. He was followed by a number of men, all with dahs. They rushed on towards my husband who ran from them, being without any weapon. My husband ran along the road with the pack after him, the leader of the dacoits being rather close to him. After a few minutes (a bend in the road hid them from my sight) they returned and began breaking open the boxes. I sent away some of them by saying that there was nothing in my cart but children's food; they went away quietly. Two men afterwards came, and one seemed the man who had led the charge with a gun, but now he had no gun. He threatened to kill me, putting the dah to my neck. He pulled my little boy out and made me get out. He examined my bed for anything that might be hid in it and both men broke open a tin-box robbing my jewels and money. They then all went away up the hill from where they came. One of the cartmen now came and said some one was killed, and I asked him if it was my husband (the father of this child, pointing to my child), but I could not understand him and I feared the worst. I walked down the road we had come and heard my name called out, but could not tell from where, when I saw Mr. Oliver, an Apothecary, who was going up to Bernardmyo, and asked him if he saw my husband. Just then I saw him coming from a gap in the hillside. We now saw a mounted Gurkha dash on to the scene of the dacoity. We all went towards the carts with the other Gurkhas who came up. The boy's body was lying not far from the carts, about 50 yards away. He lay with his head down and legs toward the road. He was covered with blood and appeared quite dead.

Mr. Sterling says:—

This is my experience of the affair.

On the Gurkhas bolting I knew we would have the dacoits on us, but of course I could not make up my mind to seek safety. I waited by the side of the cart in suspense till with a loud war cry the leading dacoit leaped into the road about 20 yards in front of me and charged. He would have cut me down in self-defence, as a man would on the road facing him unless armed to the teeth, (whereas I was weaponless). I caught a glimpse of others following and made a run for it which would have been hopeless as the leading dacoit was very swift. My unfortunate servant was in front when just as I passed him he gave such an awful cry that I glanced back to see what was up. The dacoit had left me apparently and was within striking distance of the boy, who, however, was still going. I ran on, a bend in the road hid the tragedy, which must soon have happened, from my eyes. I came to a gap in the hill-side and rushed in and lay there quite exhausted. Had the dacoits come a little further they would have killed me as I was too tired to go further and the gap was not a good place to conceal oneself in. When my wife came up we went back and saw the boy lying down the bank. He was, I believe, disembowelled. The dacoit's did not use firearms, though they may have had them.—*Rangoon Times.*

INDIAN PATENTS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending the 17th June. Peter Tyrer, of Bexley Heath, Kent County, England, Chemist, for improvements in postal and similar tubes; Herbert Leslie Manton, of Swanston Street, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Warehouseman, for improvements in cigars and cigarettes; Richard Bruzon, gentleman, of 200 Green Laner, Finsbury Park, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in boots and shoes; Benjamin Hewit, of 72 Wiggin Street, Icknield Port Road, Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, England, and Robert Wootton, Managing Director of the British Seamless Steel Tube Company, Limited, of Smethwick, Birmingham, aforesaid, for improvements in machinery for the manufacture of shells, vessels and tubes; Roghoomull, son of Bocdh Sing, deceased, of Chowri bazar, Delhi, Iron monger and general merchant, for an invention entitled "Roghoomull's Roller Chain Pump"; Thomas Richard Mundy, clerk Quarter-Master-General's Department, at present residing at Simla, for an improved method of punkah-pulling; Thomas Watson, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Ahmednagar, for an improved cart-wheel.

A Specification of the under-mentioned invention has been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act.—Charles Hogdson, of Canterbury Road, Kilburn, in the County of Midlesex, England, Engineer, for an improvement in point locks for railways. (Filed 14th June 1893.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V. of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—George Westinghouse Junior, and Frank Moore, both of Pittsburgh Pennsylvania in the United States of America, Engineers, for improvements in drivers' valves for controlling pneumatic brakesin railway trains. (From 7th August 1893 to 6th August 1894.); Gottlieb Daimler of Cannstatt Wurtemberg, in the Empire of Germany, Engineer, for improvements in g

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

TRIAL of a Vickers Harveyised steel plate has been made at Gavre in France, with results not equal to those obtained in England, the United States, and Russia. The plate in question was 36·3 cm. (10·55 inches) thick, and it was attacked by a chromatised steel projectile of 24 cm. (9·44 inches). It resisted the first shot, which had an initial velocity of 580 metres (1,903 feet), but was deeply cracked in three places. A second projectile, with a velocity of 700 metres (2,296 feet), however, perforated it, and buried itself at a distance of 1,300 yards beyond, and a third projectile, with a velocity of 650 metres (2,132 feet), also passed through, but its impact had been upon one of the cracks. Finally, a fragment of the plate showed better power of resistance to a projectile with 20 metres less velocity, which broke up without injuring it. Whether the inferior results obtained by the plate in France were due to special defects or to superior hardness of the projectiles is difficult to determine. But it will be seen that the plate succumbed to the attack of projectiles with an initial velocity between 600 and 700 metres; and, as M. Weyl points out in the "Debats," France is about to mount naval guns with a velocity of 800 metres (2,624 feet). This velocity has been reached by lengthening the gun, and by the employment of slow-burning powder. But, with a bound a much greater success has been attained recently at Ruelle, where a gun of 16 cm. (6·29 inches), 90 calibres in length, has given a velocity of more than 1,200 metres (3,936 feet). With this piece several hundred rounds have already been fired under satisfactory conditions, and we learn that it is now about to be despatched to Gavre to be tried against Harveyised plates, so that we may expect further interesting particulars. Of course a gun 47 feet in length can be mounted only in a ship specially constructed.

The path of the inventor, like that of the transgressor, is hard. The latest exemplification of this fact is furnished by a Vienna correspondent. Herr Dewe, the inventor of the bullet-proof uniform, has been "sold up" by his relentless creditors. An unsympathising broker—or, rather, the Austrian equivalent for that individual—has carried off all the poor Herr's specimen suits of invulnerable armour. The inventor may or may not have succeeded in producing a uniform to save his fellow-man from flying bullets; but unfortunately he has failed in saving his own goods from pursuing creditors. With the seizure of Dewe's effects the bullet-proof uniform "boom" comes at any rate for the present to an end. Let us hope that the unfortunate inventor will escape from his present financial difficulties in order to complete his plans for projecting the Bullet Proof Uniform Syndicate, un-Limited.

Mr. Archibald Forbes's article in the current number of the "Century Magazine" will perhaps come as a revelation to those who blamed the War Office for the death of the Prince Imperial. According to Mr. Forbes, the military authorities, and especially the Commander-in-Chief, opposed the desire of the young Prince to go to Zululand, but these scruples were overruled, and "it was from Windsor, bidden God-speed by the Sovereign, that the Prince departed to embark." However this may be, Mr. Forbes is, no doubt, fully justified in his contention that the Prince Imperial entered the British army with a distinct, and obvious object in view, although we believe he overestimates the hostility excited in the bosoms of our neighbours across the Channel by the despatch of the Prince on active service. If the Republicans resented this, and even apprehended danger from the laurels that might have been won by the representative of the Imperial dynasty, they had also cause to congratulate themselves on the climax, and must surely have forgiven England long since for aiding the Prince to embark on a military career. We cannot, therefore, agree with Mr. Forbes that the anti-English feeling manifested during the past fourteen years is attributable to the training of the Prince Imperial. Anglophobia is always more or less chronic in France, and of late years it has been very clearly attributable to the policy of that country in connection with Egypt.

The development of the shrapnel shell is, in the opinion of Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, who accompanied Lord Roberts in his recent inspections in the Punjab, the most remarkable change in the mechanism of war that has been made in our time. The shrapnel is described as a hollow steel cylinder filled with bullets, and having in its head or in its base a charge of powder just sufficient to break the case. The charge is fired by a fuse, which in the latest patterns is made either to light itself from the flash in the gun and to fire the charge after a fixed number of seconds (time fuse,) or to explode the charge whenever the shell strikes the ground (percussion fuse). The shrapnel with the time fuse, adds Mr. Wilkinson in his article in the "United Service Magazine," is the gunner's most deadly weapon. Show him his target 3,000 yards away; he will try and fire his shrapnel so that it shall explode about a hundred yards short of the target and fifteen feet from the ground. The hundred or hundred and fifty bullets will rush on, spreading as they go, carrying destruction to as many points over an area twenty yards wide and three hundred yards long, of which the target will be at the centre. One such crash of bullets would produce a terrible effect upon any body of troops within its area; fifty or a hundred such showers, falling within a few minutes in the same area, would utterly destroy all living things upon the ground they swept. The modern gunner's object is accordingly to cover with a quick succession of shrapnel-bullet hurricanes the region where his enemy is to be attacked.

We have a body of officers too small for our needs, too expensive to be increased, and too stagnant to be moved. Perhaps one of the most singular of the results is the calm of the sufferers. Every now and then we have upheavings of discontent, great demands for "justice," and so on; but never a word, to speak of from those who have come to regard their condition as that of a 'bus-horse on a well-known route, looking only to his stable and some clean straw at the end of it. Never a word do the complainants utter about the main complaint. Hope is so dead within them that it does not occur to them that only a few costly and mistaken rules, which "My Lords" of the Treasury have approved, stand in the way of a complete change for the better. It is therefore the task of those who have passed through the navy, and have done with it, to speak. It is to be hoped that Lord Hood will use his unique powers in this direction. It might be well to propound no scheme at present, but merely to press for a full inquiry into the position and prospects of the executive officers of the navy as personal to themselves, and as the determining factor of the actual position of the navy.

A letter received in London from a naval officer gives the following interesting account of Lord Charles Beresford's farewell to the Mediterranean fleet:—"No ship ever left the station with a warmer exhibition of good feeling from every officer and man in the fleet than did the Undaunted. The whole fleet left Malta on May 22 in single column. The Undaunted was the last ship of the line. On clearing the harbour the Admiral made the signal 'Cheer ship,' and lead the flagship round close under the stern of the Undaunted, each ship following in succession, manning ship and rigging and cheering the Undaunted heartily while passing, the Undaunted returning the cheers as each ship finished. It was a beautiful sight, and most impressive, and was a very great compliment to the ship. It was a pleasant and happy ending to a most brilliant and successful commission."

The "New York Times" says:—"We are under very great obligations to the little squadron of British men-of-war that is visiting our waters. Our own naval men have seen very much to admire and to take pattern by in the discipline of the British Navy, as shown in the land parade as well as in the evolutions on the water, while all our citizens are obliged by the courtesy with which Sir John Hopkins and his officers have acceded to every request or suggestion to add to the brilliancy of our Columbian celebration. The illuminations on Friday night were a brilliant illustration of this disposition, and they were viewed with admiration by a large proportion of the people of New York from River-side Drive, which furnishes a theatre for such a display as is not equalled or approached anywhere else in the world. Our naval officers may have learned from it useful hints respecting the 'pomp and circumstance' as well as the essentials of a modern navy."

The French are indefatigable in the earnestness with which they devote themselves to torpedo-boat manœuvres. Recently the Mediterranean Reserve Squadron, under the orders of Admiral Baucheron de Boissoudy, being about to visit Algiers, certain interesting night operations were organized. The boats of the mobile defence of Algiers and Bona went out to meet the squadron, which was coming from Ajaccio with the purpose of suprising it. The squadron—proceeding, in expectation, with lights extinguished, the Milan having in convoy the torpedo-boat Aventurier, which had suffered in collision with the Terrible—was perceived by the torpedo craft to the north of Cape Bengut, thirty miles from Algiers. An attempt was thereupon made to attack and, according to the Temps, the Milan, not being free in her movements was hit. The Depeche Algerienne, however, does not report this circumstance, but says that the attacking boats were perceived, and had to beat a retreat, while, in a second attack, they could not approach sufficiently near for the launch of their projectiles, and were signalled by the Dragonne as having been in such position that they would have been sunk in case of actual hostilities. During like operations on the Corsican coast a series of small accidents befell the defending torpedo-boats, five in all having suffered injury by running aground, or fouling their screws.

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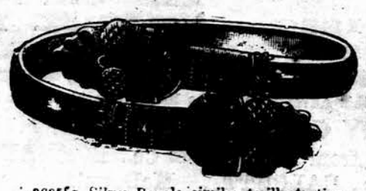
3634 G. Silver Brooch. Rs. 6 cash.


3635 G. Silver Bangle, similar to illustration. Rs. 5 cash.

3636 G. Silver Gilt Brooch Rs. 8 cash.

637 G. Silver Bangles. Rs. 4, 5, 6 and 7 cash.

3638 G. Silver "Good Luck." Bangle. Rs. 9 cash.

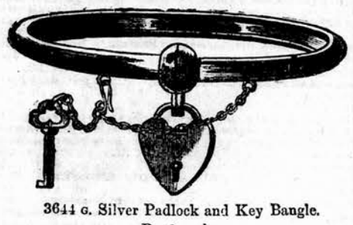
3639 G. Silver "Good Luck" Brooch. Rs. 7 cash.

3640 G. Silver Bangle. Rs. 6 cash.

3641 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 13 cash.

3642 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 12 cash.

3643 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 9 cash.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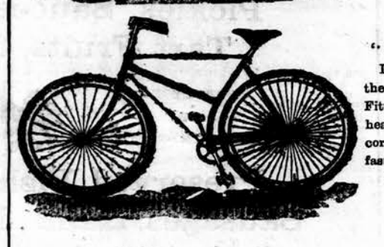

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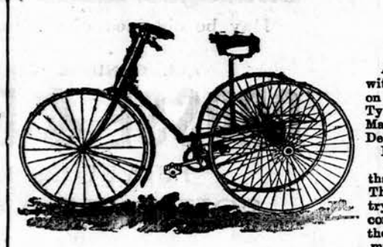

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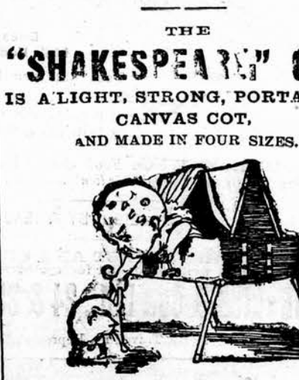

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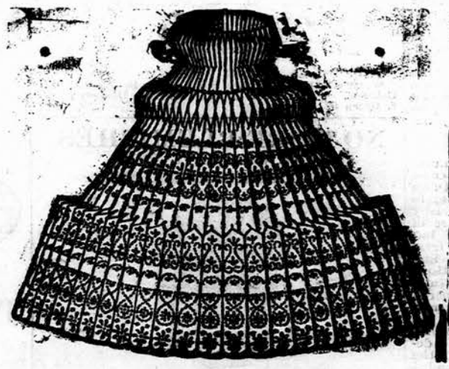

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